INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I Z

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR CHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 152— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

A SERMON TO CONGRESS FROM SIMLA HILLS.

—:o:—

Mr. Jinnah And Liberals Issue A Statement.

MR. JAYAKAR SEEN HOBNOBBING WITH VICEROY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

RANK INJUSTICE TO MR. V. J. PATEL.

"We are relieved", says a statement issued by some Liberal leaders including Mr. Jinnah, regarding the Viceroy's pronouncement. The Round Table Conference is described as "being fraught with immense consequences."

"We must come to terms with the British Government", is the main theme of the manifesto.

The signatories, after deciding that they should not abandon this opportunity of visiting London, preach a sermon to the Indian National Congress from the heights of Simla. They also request the Government "to repeal emergency measures" and to release those imprisoned for their "political opinions."

Our Simla despatch mentions two significant facts—one that the only part of the Viceroy's speech that was applauded by the Assembly was when His Excellency lavished praises on the Police; secondly, that Mr. Jayakar was closeted with Mr. Cunningham, Viceroy's Private Secretary, for one hour before he signed the leaders' statement.

Only 26 Indian members are reported to have voted for Mr. Yakub, as against the 22 who voted for Dr. Nandlal, the latter number including 10 Muslims. Lobbies are surprised that Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar made no mention of Mr. V. J. Patel's services to the Assembly when they congratulated the new President.

JAYAKAR CLOSETED WITH CUNNINGHAM.

—:o:—

Yakub---A Pathetic Figure.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 9.

Party leaders in Assembly are not anxious to commit themselves to individual expression of opinion on the Viceroy's speech.

An hour spent in the lobby between Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Cunningham, Viceroy's Private Secretary after the Viceregal utterance was intended probably to feel each other's pulse.

There is no doubt in the Assembly circles about the Viceroy's liberalism but the lobbies ask: "Can he deliver the goods?"

London is in a state on terror at the hands of the Conservative-Liberal combination, which would not sanction any advanced programme for India. The Executive instrument which runs the Viceroy's Government is not in sympathy with him.

There is considerable comment in the lobby that the only applause which greeted the Viceroy's speech was where he praised the police, which is held as being typical of the mentality of the I.C.S. and their creatures.

YAKUB—A PATHETIC FIGURE.

Mr. Yakub's candidature created dissent among Muslims and I am told that out of the 22 votes that Dr. Nandlal secured, at least 10 were Muslim. It is also to be noted that 41 official votes, 11 European votes have only 26 Indian elected votes for Mr. Yakub as against 22 secured by Dr. Nandlal which is fairly good contest, even when the House was not anxious to promote rivalry.

There was a touch of pathos in Mr. Yakub's reply to the words of congratulations when he referred to his "weeks incumbency of office". But the Assembly has given him sufficient encouragement so that the House will overlook any failings.

What was most tragic was that none among the Party Leaders, neither Mr. Jinnah nor Mr. Jayakar referred to the great services rendered and the traditions left behind by Mr. Patel. When I inquired of it in the lobbies, the explanation was that it was an unconscious omission.

Joint Statement.

The following statement has been issued over the signatures of Mr. Jinnah, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetti, Mr. H. P. Mody, Raja Ghaznagar Ali, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. S. Das, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Mr. Jayakar:—

Much has happened in India since the Viceroy issued his statement on 31st October announcing that a Conference would be set up in London at which His Majesty's Government would meet representatives of British India and Indian States for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement with a view to placing final proposals before Parliament. This Conference which is being arranged to take place in October next is one fraught with important consequences and its importance has become all the more great after the publication of the Indian Statutory Commission's recommendations.

SIMON REPORT.

These have not only failed to satisfy any important section of Indian opinion, but are, in our view calculated to hamper and handicap India in regard to the attainment of Dominion Status, the declared objective of most of political parties in the country and the avowed ideal of the Government. The publication of the Statutory Commission's Report and the combined support accorded to it by practically all leading journals and newspapers in Great Britain as well as daily attempts to make that report the framework of all future constitutional changes, have created an intense feeling of dissatisfaction throughout India.

"WE ARE RELIEVED."

We are, therefore, relieved to find from the pronouncement of the Viceroy that the recommendations of the Commission will not be (as indeed they cannot be) either the last word on the subject or an inevitable basis of reforms. Pledged as the chief political parties are to the achievement of Dominion Status for India, subject only to transitional safeguards, we are confident in the strength and justice of our case. Our demands would be irresistible when presented with a substantial degree of unanimity and that single minded devotion to the highest interests of the country which the occasion demands.

None of us can be fettered as to the course to be pursued in case the Round Table Conference does not yield such results as we hope for and expect. Nothing can be lost by participating in that conference. No point of view need be given up, save in so far as we arrive at mutual understanding and honourable compromises.

AN ALLEGED OPPORTUNITY.

We ,therefore, feel very strongly that India should participate in the Conference and not lose or abandon this opportunity to come to satisfactory terms with the British Government and to bring to a speedy termination an agitation and struggle, which are bound to last so long as India's Legitimate aspiration's are not met. We are firmly convinced that it is the duty of the Government and our countrymen alike to create an atmosphere of peace and concord which are essential to the consideration of matters so vitally affecting the future happiness and progress of our land.

A SERMON.

It must be recognised that effective co-operation at the London Conference of those organisa-

(Continued on page 3)

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS

—:o:—

Market Closed Indefinitely.

Following heavy decline and panicky condition there was a crisis on Stock Exchange on Thursday afternoon. An urgent meeting of the Board of Directors was called to consider the position and save the market from further disastrous results. The meeting lasted for over three hours and after giving full consideration to the recent developments and to avoid the fatal mistake done by the cotton trade, it was unanimously resolved to close down the Stock Exchange until further notice. This means there will be no forward trading but business in shares lifted on cash terms would be continued.

LAHORE CROWDS ASSAULTED

—:o:—

Muslim Volunteer Becomes Unconscious

LAHORE, July 10.

The police had a busy time last night. They had to use force about a dozen times at various centres to disperse crowds raising revolutionary slogans at picketing centres. Some persons are reported to have sustained minor injuries. One Muslim volunteer became unconscious and was removed to the Congress House on a stretcher.

At the Lahori Gate a crowd estimated at about 3,000 assembled before nine in the night and continued to hold demonstrations till little after midnight. Police charged the crowd several times without being able to disperse it. The crowd, on the other hand, swelled with every charge. It was, however, dispersed just after midnight.

Mr. Chaudhri Afzal Haq announced at a meeting here that he had resigned Council membership as a protest against the Government's policy.

About three hundred volunteers have been arrested here so far, in connection with picketing. Some batches arrived this week from Gujranwala and Ferozepore. —A. P.

NOTICE ON AHMEDABAD LAWYERS.

—:o:—

Sequel to Bar Association's Strike.

AHMEDABAD, July 10.

Mr. Devis, District and Sessions Judge, Ahbedabad, has issued a notice on about 20 pleaders, under section 26 of Pleaders' Act, asking to show cause, why steps should not be taken against them under the Pleaders' Act. The court has fixtd 18th July for filing their written statements, after which, a day will be fixed for their defence.

It will be remembered that the Ahmedabad Bar Association resolved to observe a strike on the 15th and 16th of April as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, and all pleaders, including several advocates, had refrained from attending the court in obedience to that resolution.—Free Press.

13 FICKETERS JAILED.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, July 8.

Fourteen volunteers were tried to-day for picketing liquor shops of whom one was acquitted and the rest sentenced from one to three months, rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

NARELA DECLARES "NO TAX".

—:o:—

50 Persons Arrested.

DELHI, July 9.

The Congress propaganda for nonlpayment of taxes is going on briskly at Narela, a village about 20 miles from Delhi. Several arrests have already been made in this connection. Last night 50 persons, 22 volunteers and 28

—F. P.

NARROW VICTORY FOR LABOUR

—:o:—

How "Mac" Saved His Skin

"RESIGN" SHOUT TORIES

LONDON, July 9.

In the House of Commons by a margin of 3 votes Government escaped defeat on a crucial division on the Liberal amendment to the Budget, which was rejected by 278 votes to 275. The amendment sought relief from income tax for profits expended on plant and machinery.--Reuter.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Liberals had not slightest desire to defeat Government, and he was doubtful whether Conservatives were any more anxious than Liberals, while, if anything could be done by co-operation, that was what they were all seeking.

Mr. Snowden opposed amendment which he said involved unblushing subsidy apply equally to ice cream vendor as to the equipment of factory at the cost of £30,000,000 annually.

Mr. Churchill supported the amendment.

The announcement of division was greeted with loud Opposition cries of "resign", which countered Labourite cheers.

Government were actually saved by four Liberal votes against the amendment.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT ESCAPE DEFEAT.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 10.

The Government escaped a second embarrassment when the House of Commons considered the House of Lords' amendments to the Coal Bill which had previously threatened to shipwreck the Bill, notably the Lords' deletion of the calase which instituted district levy for subsidising the export of coal.

The House of Commons by 271 votes to 244 agreed to the Government amendment for the proceeds of the levy to be applied to any class of coal, not necessarily for export, thereby enabling the bill to be re-submitted to the Lords, but the fate of bill remains insecure owing to the Commons' refusal to agree to another of Lords' amendment stipulating 90 hour fortnight for miners instead of 45 hour week.—Reuter.

BALDWINS CENSURE MOTION.

—:o:—

An Amendment.

The leftwing labourite group has set down an amendment to Mr. Baldwin's vote of censure resolution opining that in view of existing depressing international conditions in agriculture, industry and trade and present patent inability to solve these problems, neither free trade nor protection, whether in shape of safeguarding or empire free trade. offers hopes of remedy.

It, therefore, urges Government to establish import boards for principal foodstuffs and raw materials for protection of British agriculturists; secondly to build up British exports to dominions and elsewhere by reciprocal arrangements in connection with bulk contracts and thirdly, nationally to reorganise importing and exporting machinery of our staple trades which will also deal with unfair competition.—Reuter.

"GIVE ONE MAN FROM EACH HOUSE"

—:o:—

Sirdar Vallabhbhai's Call To Women.

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a largely attended meeting of about 2,500 women this afternoon. He referred to the great awakening that had come among women all over India and said that women must redeem the pledge they had given to Gandhiji to fight this battle to a finish. Though women had done great things they had yet to traverse a long way. He himself did not like to remain outside the jail so long as Gandhi is in jail. "So long as I am outside I want to know what you are doing and what you women intend doing in future.' He said that officers in Ahmedabad had not yet gone mad but they must be prepared for a grim fight if they go mad in future. "If you are married to brave husbands" said Vallabhbhai "you must give out one man from each house for the nation's fight. Cowards had no right to marry because thereby slaves are born. Theirsi was a non-violent fight, and by non-violent means he wanted their help in establishing Ram Raj. Women had greater powers of suffering than men and he asked them to see that not a single man in their family had a single yarn of foreign make on their body. He asked women to break all immoral laws. Concluding he appealed to women to create an atmosphere of Independence throughout India and if they did not do so they will have betrayed Mahatmaji—the greatest man in the world.—Free Press.

Mrs. Uma Nehru Urges Students To Hoist National Flag

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

In connection with the reopening of various educational institutions after the holidays, it was decided not to picket schools but students were requested to wear Gandhi caps and badges and hoist the National Flag, at a meeting of students held at the Government High School, over which Mrs. Uma Nehru presided. —A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT GUDIYATHAM.

—:o:—

Sequel to Picketers' Arrest.

MADRAS, July 9.

Vellore correspondent says that following the arrest of six Congress workers, as a sequel to picketing of toddy shops at Gudiyatham, a mob collected in front of the local Taluk Office resulting in clash between them and the police. The latter charged the mob with lathis. The mob thereupon attempted to break the gate and threw stones on the sub-jail. The police after giving a warning, opened fire, killing one, and injuring some. The mob thereafter marched to toddy shops and burnt them and cut off telegraph wires. The District Superintendent of Police who was wired for arrived with reserve police.

The arrested Congress workers were tried later and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment each.—A. P.

MR. ANNEY JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS

His Call To Students To Join Civil Disobedience Movement.

PUSAD, July 10.

Mr. M. S. Aney ex-M. L. A. and ten Satyagrahis arrested for breaking Forest Laws this morning was tried by a First Class Magistrate. Four were released without trial. Mr. Aney and six were convicted under Sections 379 and asked to give security under Section 562, which was refused. Mr. Aney was convicted and sentenced to six months' simple and six others sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The town observed complete hartal. Schools were closed.

ANEY'S CALL TO STUDENTS.

—:o:—

PUSAD, July 9.

A meeting of the Berar Provincial War Council held under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney has adopted resolutions calling upon students to participate in the Civil Disobedience movement reiterating the resolution of the Congress Working Committee relating to the Indian Police and the Army, congratulating the Cloth Merchants of Berar who have assisted in the Boycott of Foreign Cloth and urging that the 15th instant be observed as "Boycott Day."—A. P.

WOMEN PICKET M. L. A.s' HOTELS IN SIMLA.

—:o:—

Plain Clothed And Uniformed Policemen Outwitted.

VICEROY TAKES IT WITH A SMILE.

M. L. A's Scramble Lor London Conference Seats.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 10.

I understand that a number of lady picketers picketed Longwood Hotel, the residence of members of the Assembly in order to dissuade them from going and participating in the Assembly debates. Their triumph of yesterday has become known to members of the Assembly only to-day. The fact of matter is that both the C.I.D. and uniformed police were outwitted. Ladies came to the spot one by one unnoticed so that police could not check them and national flags and posters were brought by their leader in a purdah hidden rickshaw.

Viceroy, it is said, smiled when on alighting he met this demonstration.

Both Whips and Party leaders were baffled at the development in the Assembly to-day. The former were anxious not to let the opportunity be exploited by Government for debate on the Simon Report, but unfortunately both Messrs. Jayakar and Jinnah were not present. The President, Mr. Yakub, underwent a fairly heavy ordeal and found himself in difficulty, which created a situation mentioned above.

He was prepared to hold out of order the debate on Simon Report, but Sir George Rainy sweetly hinted that Government would not mind such a debate.

Sir Harisingh Gour was itching with the desire to speak on behalf of Nationalists on the Simon Report, so he welcomed suggestion of the Leader of the House. The President thought this was the sense of the House and gave a ruling accordingly.

Now walked in Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar and they found the position mismanaged and both appealed to the Chair for a proper ruling. Mr. Yakub was again confounded. Mr. Jinnah said the "sense of the House was your impression, Sir, but not a fact." "But Government have no objection" came the reply from the Chair, Mr. Jinnah annoyingly retorted that Government's feeling should not count. In fact, he thought Government had ingeniously put this matter up to get endorsement of the Simon Report and to expose clash of interest. "We refuse to be side-tracked and to serve Government's ends." (Cheers) greeted this announcement, but Government did not like Mr. Jinnah's tactics that they would back Mr. Shah Nawaz's censure cut.

At once official Whips were put on and in the meantime Sir George Schuster intervened with a courteous reply to Mr. Jinnah but definitely encouraging backbenchers to indulge in the discussion of Simon Report.

This encouraged Sir C. P. Rama swami Iyer who discussed, even though generally the Simon Report and what was surprising he ended by suggesting the withdrawal of cut by Mr. Shah Nawaz.

As this was first performance of Sir C. P., I must say that while he had the ear of the House, it was not a first rate performance. nor one that can rank him among the star speakers of the House. In fact he was once derailed by one of backbenchers on his side, when he was asked whether the British are fairminded, because Sir C. P. was basing his chief argument on the fairmindedness of the tribunal before whom he is to argue his case in London. Mr. Acharya, Mr. Yamikhan, Dr. Ziauddin were only too anxious to discuss the Report, but the Lobby opinion was that though Mr. U. N. Sen blew hot and cold and was inconsistent in his argument.

The fact that nominated members alone in to-day's debate should have urged bold conciliation of Congressmen by Government because without their help no constitutional scheme could have any chance of success, showed certain amount of courage which won him applause. The debate rolls on til to-morrow and the Government Whips are busy canvassing votes to defeat this censure motion on Simon Report.

DEMONSTRATIONS OUTSIDE ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Women's Procession.

SIMLA, July 9.

When the Viceroy came to address the Assembly, some Congress women volunteers held a demonstration before the gate of the Chamber where the Viceroy alighted. About 25 khaddar-clad ladies took up their position near the gate and did not disperse though asked by the police to do so. When the Viceroy came, they shouted slogans like "No Peace," "Long Live Revolution," "Up with National Flag, Down with Union Jack", "Long live Bhagatsingh," and "Gandhi-ki-Jai."

As soon as the Viceroy entered the Chamber, the ladies returned to the town in procession singing national songs and shouting the same slogans.—

The Assembly met to-day to initiate discussion on the Simon Report.

Sir Frank Noyce introduced a Bill amending the Benares Hindu University Act for constituting 'inter alia' a Standing Finance Committee of the University.

Sir George Schuster then moved for a supplementary demand for grant of Rs. 2,66,000 in connection with the Round Table Conference expenses.

Mian Shahnawaz, Central Muslim Party, moved a cut of Rs. 100. He said that the Simon Report was inadequate and unsatisfactory and declared that no constitution framed by any Commission or British Government would be acceptable which did not carry with it the good-will of Indian people as a whole.—A. P.

DISCUSSION ON SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

The Assembly met to-day to initiate the discussion on the Simon Report.

Sir G. Schuster moved for a supplementary demand for a grant of Rs. 266,000 in connection with the R. T. Conference.

Mian Shah Nawaz (Central Muslim Party) moved a cut of Rs. 100. He said the Simon Report was inadequate and unsatisfactory and declared that no constitution formed by any Commission or the British Government would be acceptable, which did not carry with it the good-will of the Indian People as a whole.

WANTED ALLIANCE.

Finally, referring to the Round Table Conference, Mian Shah Nawaz said that the Viceroy's speech had allayed the situation. They had an opportunity now to go to the Conference to ask for its immediate Dominion Status or with safeguards or the substance of independence. He felt that

(Continued on page 3.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
[illegible]	[illegible]	
July 4th	Rampura*	16,601
11th	Malwa	11,000
18th	Caldera x	16,988
25th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 1st	Morea*	10,946
8th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
15th	Nankunda x	16,572
22nd	Macedonia	11,120
29th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 5th	Rampura	16,601
12th	Mooltan x	20,847
19th	Ranchi	16,650
26th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 3rd	Viceroy of India	19,648
10th	Comorin x	16,132
17th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
24th	Karmala x	10,857
31st	Rajputana	16,568
Nov. 7th	Caldera x	16,888
14th	Rampura	16,601
21st	Viceroy of India*	11,120
28th	Comorin x	16,132
Dec. 5th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
12th	Karmala x	10,857
19th	Rajputana	16,568
26th	Caldera x	16,888
Jan. 1st	Rampura	16,601
9th	Viceroy of India*	11,120
16th	Comorin x	16,132
23rd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
30th	Karmala x	10,857
Feb. 6th	Rajputana	16,568
13th	Caldera x	16,888
20th	Rampura	16,601
27th	Viceroy of India*	11,120
March 6th	Mantua	10,946
13th	Comorin*	16,132
20th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
27th	Karmala x	10,857
April 3rd	Rajputana	16,568
10th	Caldera x	16,888
17th	Rampura	16,601
24th	Viceroy of India*	19,648
May 1st	Rawalpindi	16,619
8th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
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28th	Rampura	16,601
Sept. 4th	Mooltan x	20,847
11th	Ranchi	16,650
18th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 2nd	Rajputana	16,568
9th	Caldera x	16,888
16th	Rampura	16,601
23rd	Viceroy of India*	19,648
30th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Nov. 6th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
13th	Karmala x	10,857
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27th	Caldera x	16,888
Dec. 4th	Rampura	16,601
11th	Viceroy of India*	19,648
18th	Comorin x	16,132
25th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

* To Marseilles only.
Sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
† Through from China.
‡ With limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
¶ To Marseilles only.

These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£93	£82	£73	£63
Return	161	144	126	106

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	99	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 15th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
By London and back by Sea	£105	£73
By London and back with special train both ways	£128	£96
By Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
Naples	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin on our 1st or 2nd Saloon can be changed.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 22,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.*	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,423

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B.	£65	£105
C.	£50	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 10 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £106.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
July 11th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
16th	Barpeta	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th	Khandalla	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers of through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life End Rs. 22/1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,61,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,179.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Sado Maru, Akaute	6898	1 July	15 July
Maru	8000	...	@15July
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@29July
Tottori Maru	5975	15 July	30 July
Chidzuoka Maru	6279	29 July	11 Aug
Hakone Maru	10020	...	@12 Aug
Fuwa Maru	11000	...	@25 Aug
Rangoon Maru	5039	11 Aug.	26 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	9 Sep.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sep

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	22 July	6 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	18600	5 Aug.	24 Aug.
Haruna Maru	10500	20 Aug	7 Sep.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	31 July	5 Aug.
Chinyo Maru	17000	12 Aug.	20 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	21 Aug.	27 ug

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
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'Phone No. 23279, 23732.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

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(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden and Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,509.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DIWAI,
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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGER for an Indian Life Assurance Company. Must be fully conversant with inside life office routine work, and must have atleast five years' practical experience with senior life office. Good opening with prospects for a really able man. Appointment permanent. Apply in confidence stating age, educational qualifications and past experience with credentials to Box No. 83, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1147

WANTED—Experienced HOUSE MASTER for Yashovijayji Jain Gurukal, Palitana, must have English and Jain Religion knowledge. Jain preferred. Write stating qualifications, age, terms and salary to HONY. SECRETARIES, Yashovijayji Jain Gurukal, 20, Pydhonie, Bombay 3.
A R2772

WANTED—A young and energetic CANVASSER for Printing Press on pay and commission. Apply stating experience to Box No. 87, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2778

WANTED—CANVASSERS on commission to sell pure Swadeshi cloth, thread, hoisery, sugar, tea; etc. Terms liberal. Apply CALICO-JUBILEE MILLS, Bombay 2.
A 1148

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATE as Headmaster for the Anglo-Vernacular School of Yashovijayji Jain Gurukal, at Palitana Jain preferred. Write stating qualifications, age, terms and salary to HON. SECRETARIES Yashovijayji Jain Gurukal, 20, Pydhonie, Bombay 3.
A R2773

WANTED—A Competent Experienced WEAVING MASTER. Apply with testimonials to SJT. GOVINDLAL & Co., 58/64, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R2771

TELEPHONE No. 25741—Wanted a TAXI DRIVER, European or Anglo Indian preferred. See personally AMIN No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
A R2746A

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AN experienced EXPERT in Enamelling is open to ENGAGEMENT. Write to Box 77, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle".
B R2758

ENERGETIC MAN of 40, having 25 years' Experience in Cotton Department seeks ENGAGEMENT as cotton selector or cotton purchaser in any cotton mill or Export House either on commission or salary. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply Post Box No. 70, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 1128

Motors and Accessories

SPECIAL high class MOTOR CARS at all hard for nobility gentry ruling princes, supplied. Also for business—emergencies—red cross work—long journeys pleasure trips. Apply AMIN, No. Grant Buildings, Colaba Bombay, Phone No. 25741.
JA R2746

Trade Announcement.

GANDHI CAPS—Made of good hand made cloth of different designs, white and coloured at Rs. 2/12 a Dozen. Size Assorted. THE SAREAN TRADING CO., Kasganj, U. P.
T R2750

THE GWALIOR SUN brand PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No 21334.

Houses & Flats To Let.

A very good PLOT suitable for Cinema, Theatre or Film Studio measuring about 3,000 yds. land with a building containing 20 rooms near Fergusson Road, New Worli to be let or sold. Apply Box No. 82, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2767

WOOL-GODOWNS at 3 Panjarapole Lane, and two spacious godowns in Bakehouse Lane, opposite Daily Mail. TO LET. Apply: DOONGURSEE SONS, care, David Sassoon, Forbes Street.
A R2775

Medical.

SPECIFICS for LUNACY—Hysteria, Chronic headaches, Herniplegia, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Paralysis, Diseases of women and children. Rheumatism. Consumption. See BHATHENA, No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
P R2746B

ENERGETIC MEDICAL LICENTIATE available as PARTNER or ASSISTANT in running Dispensary. Apply Box No. 86, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2777

Matrimonial

BRAHMIN aged 25. A promising highly qualified Engineer income Rs. 1,500 fair and athletic, wishes to marry a Hindu lady of any caste. Apply in confidence to No. 899, Post Box, Bombay.
M R2746C

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per s.s. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th July, 1930, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature withheld on cargo damaged or in bad delay. No survey will be doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA,
Manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC on behalf of our clients Messrs. BHOLARAM BHURAMAL, Sheth CHUNILAL KAMALSEY and Sheth GORDHANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS that on the 23rd June, 1930, Sawalram Kedarmal carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Kedarmal Sawalram executed a deed of composition in favour of our aforesaid clients as trustees under the said composition deed. Almost all the creditors of the said firm of Kedarmal Sawalram in respect of the transactions in silver for S. Y. 1936 Jeth and Ashad deliveries have signed the said composition deed. The said document while being taken away by one Pragji Morarji, a munim of the said firm of Kedarmal Sawalram was LOST in the Street on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1930. The person who has come across the said document is therefore requested to kindly arrange to return the said document to our Office at the undermentioned address. It is needless to state that the said document would not be of any use to the finder thereof and therefore the finder is requested to return the same to our Office and the person delivering the same would be awarded Rs. 51 by our clients.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for Bholaram Bhuramal, Seth Chunilal Kamalsy and Sheth Gordhandas Purshottamdas.

Dated 9th July, 1930.
35, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

As directed by the Award made on the 27th June, 1930, by H. P. H. Dastur, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, in Case No. 1090/S of 1929, I, JEHANGIR MERWANJI TARACHAND, hereby unconditionally withdraw all defamatory allegations and imputations made by me orally or in writing against Dorab Jamshedji Panday and I express my sincere regret and apologize to him for having made them, I further undertake not to repeat the said allegations or imputations.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1930.

J. M. TARACHAND.
1144

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT TEMKAR STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Oodaji Andaji and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the Mortgagor Hakim Babu Shaikh Miyaji Tarsu who is adjudicated an Insolvent by virtue of the Power of Sale under Indenture of Mortgage dated 14th February, 1927, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on FRIDAY, 11th July, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent Land together with dwelling house situate at Temkar Street containing by 100-5/8 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1184, 3035, New Nos. 8347, 9959, Numbers in Collector Rent Roll 3284, and Cadastral Survey No. 1263, Byculla Division, and New Survey No. 3785, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 120, Street No. 109, New Street Nos. 51 and 51A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

A CLASSIC PICTURE

Romantic Par Excellence.

Glittering Sword

Depicting the thrilling life of a Knight Errand—

Love rampant in a cavalier fashion

Medieval adventures revivified on the screen.

A SUPERB SHRI KRISHNA PRODUCTION.

For Time and Place Look out daily papers.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR

FINAL PERFORMANCE TO-DAY AT 6-15 P. M.

Harold Lloyd

IN HIS FIRST TALKING PICTURE

Welcome Danger

SEE IT—HEAR IT AND LAUGH.

ROYAL Opera House

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
UFA'S GREAT PICTURE

SOMEBODY'S SON

Adapted from "The Farmer from Texas" and featuring

LILIAN HALL DAVIS

A ROMANCE OF MODERN LIFE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The story of a Jewish Boy who became a fighting Irishman.

PRIVATE IZZY MURPHY

FEATURING GEORGE JESSEL.
A comedy of Racial Prejudice and Human Love.
WARNER BROS. PICTURE.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ROD LA ROCQUE IN "LOVE OVER NIGHT"

with JEANETTE LOFF, MARY CARR AND TOM KENNEDY.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

BEACH BABIES—COMEDY

MICKEY THE MOUSE IN "BARNYARD BATTLE".

SATURDAY NEXT, PATHE PRESENTS A GRIPPING, AMAZING

BACK-STAGE DRAMA, PLUS A COMPLETE MINSTREL SHOW

"THE GRAND PARADE"

Gripping Love Romance of a Singing Minstrel.

Everyone will be singing

"MOLLY"

The theme song of the Grand Parade.

Nothing better has yet been shown in India.

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Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End)
'Phone 41561.

RIALTO CINEMA

Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WILLIAM HAINES
in the
DUKE STEPS OUT
Laughs and thrills galore!

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramanya Iyer, M.A., M.L. Trivandrum, writes:—The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

No Parsi Procession on 21st July.

B. F. Bharucha writes:—
In reply to various enquiries, whether there is going to be a Parsi Procession on the 21st inst. May I say, that I have just returned from Ahmedabadd and have not organised a Parsi Procession for the 21st instant.

Why Exclusively Parsi Meeting?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—
Of late, the meetings convened by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha have been exclusively for Parsis, and will be so for osme time longer. The reasons are very obvious. The C. J. Hall cannot accomodate even the purely Parsi audience at present and that members of sister communities do flock to other platforms in the city. The proceedings at these meetings are national in essence.

IN AID OF CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

Variety Entertainment.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Pracharak Prabhat Phari there will be a Grand Variety Entertainment by boys and girls on Saturday (July 12) at Bavatsky Lodge, French Bridge. There will be two performances. One at 5 p.m. and the other at 8 p.m.

The programme will include vocal music, Indian Orchestra, flute, solo, college picketing scene, liquor picketing scene, mimicry etc. etc.

The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the Congress Hospital.

OPENING OF SILVER CITY

The opening of the Silver City took place in the presence of a huge crowd on Tuesday last.

The Silver City which is aspiring to be the leading amusement part of Bombay has got a very ambitious programme in view.

The most important feature of the Silver City is of course its Dance floor. In addition there is a variety of other side attractions.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

The following is list of Volunteers arrested for foreign cloth shop picketing in the Fort area on Thursday:—

P M Pedare, Baboo Sakharam, Dhondu Laxuman, Sitaram Dhondu, Maruthi Dagdu, Vithoba Rowba, Gopal Maruthi Savant, Baboo Bala More, Shankar Narayan, Ganu Laxuman, Adyaprasad Gopinath, Mahadev Vishnu, Abdul Karim Abdulla, Jamnadas Lallubhai, Khusal Chena, Chagan Lavji, Shankar Bapoo, Maniappa Madappa, Mansi Ratansi Thakore and Nathalal Rupchand

PRESS ORDINANCE IN BOMBAY

FREE PRESS JOURNAL TO DEPOSIT RS. 3,000.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has served an order on Mr. Sadanand asking him to deposit Rs. 3,000 as the Free Press Journal and the Bulletin contain words of the nature described in Section 4, of the Press Ordinance.

Mr. Sadanand has complied with the order.

Bombay City Rainfall

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 10-7-30, Colaba Point 0.05 inches; Fort 0.15 inches: J. J. Hospital 0.02 inches.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 31.60 inches; Fort 33.77 inches; J. J. Hospital 30.48 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 38.99 inches; Fort 46.64 inches; J. J. Hospital 37.06 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 35.08 inches; Fort 46.54 inches; J. J. Hospital 37.98 inches.

MAULANA ABDUL QUADIR KASURI.

Still In Jail.

Maulana Abdul Quadir Kasuri was sentenced to five months' imprisonment for picketing. The report of his release, which appeared in the Press is, therefore, incorrect. He is still in jail.

WORLD CHALLENGED "TALISMAN"

This Kavacham has wonderful power which against all evils arising from planetary influences. A Divine gift with mysterious of producing a benign effect upon its wearer for health, happiness, prosperity, promotion in life, blessing with children and wealth. This Divine Indian Kavacham is prepared with exceptional care and attention to Shastric injustions and gives potent relief from all diseases. And is a Talisman against influences of bad stars, spirits and apparitions. 5 questions futurity Rama Kavacha Gold Special Rs. 8|-. Hanuman Gold Rs. 5|- Silver Rs. 3|-.

A. V. ASHRAMAM NAGAVALI, Bank Chicacole Ganjam Dt.

"NO PLAYING WITH WORDS"

Youth Stand For Complete Independence

Interviewed by a Press representative, some prominent members of the Youth movement at the Students Brotherhood made the followng statement on the Viceroy's latest pronouncement.

You ask what we think of the Viceroy's speech. Well, you are mistaken in believing that we attach any importance to any of the Viceregal pronouncements. Our only sotisfaction is that our leaders cannot now go to the Round Table Conference even for "substance of independence" since the Viceregal pronouncement does not offer any such "substance of independence." By passing the Lahore resolution on "complete independence," we have made the position of the younger generation quite clear, whether our compatriots there that view or not. In achieving complete ndependence we shall have to fight to the bitter end and for us there is no intermediary stages, such as Dominion Status or "substance of independence."

Now, that the Viceroy has uttered the last word, the acting president of our Congress should, in our opinion, immediately concentroct upon mobilising all the forces to fight the country's battle. He should set himself to the task of organising a movement on the basis of a simultaneous and countrywide participation of all the sections of the people by supplementing the present programme of the Congress so as to secure the support of the industrial workers, peasant masses, middle class intelligentia which have so far not been able to actively participate in it. That will also open the eyes of those students who want partial and voluntary boycott of their colleges on the ground of lalk of cnstructive work. They must soon realise that at present hey are merely playing with words and if at all they are serious to serve their country they cannot do so by aspiring for careers.

A Call To The Students.

Students of local Colleges and Vocational Institutions who are prepared to suspend their studies and help the National struggle are requested to attend today's meeting at 8-30 p.m. at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, when the programme of work will be placed before them. Those students who have already given in their names are also requested to be present.

Miss MANDAKINI MEHTA.
Mrs. KAPILA MASTER.
Miss FRENY BHESANIA.

PICKETING IN PORT AS USUAL

One Man Struck With "Eddie Pole" Stick.

One person was injured as a result of a police charge on a crowd of spectators witnessing the picketing operations in Fort on Thursday afternoon. Narayan Hanuman, a Hindu residing at Gamdevi, who was treated for injuries in the Congress Hospital stated to the authorities that he was among the crowd that had gathered to witness picketing near Leach and Deborny, Esplanade Road, when a policeman stuck him with an "Eddie Polo stick".

All the foreign cloth shops in the Fort area were picketed during the day, the police making in all twenty arrests. The names of the arrested persons are:—

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET OCTOBER.

New York, July 10.

Previous Closing Rate	13.03
To-day's Opening Rate	13.06
Difference ...	plus.03
To-day's Closing Rate ...	13.25
Difference ...	plus.22.

Broach expectations J-A Rs. 196
Broach expectation A-M Rs 222.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 10.

Previous Closing rate ...	6.86
To-day's Opening rate	6.87
Difference	plus.01
To-day's Closng rate	6.96
Difference	plus.10

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT IS NOT SLACKENING"

B. P. C. C President Unfolds New Programme

GHARWAL DAY PROCESSION TO-DAY.

Elaborate preparations have been made to take out a Gharwal procession from the Azad Maidan at 5-15 p. m. to-day in the evening. The procession will be led by Sjt. Dhirajlal Mody, President of the "War Council". Dr. Mazrul Huq Gour, Vice President, and Sjt. Thaman Singh, Captain of Volunteers.

Only volunteers will take part in the procession which will pass through Fort and terminate at Bhatia Baug.

It will be recalled that the Police Commissioner banned the procession when the Congress organised it some time back. The procession had ultimately to be given up on account of rain.

The following is the full programme of the Gharwal Day Procession as issued by the Satyagraha Committee.

After offering prayers at 5-15 p. m. the Garhawali Silent Procession will start from the AZAD MAIDAN (Esplanade Maidan) at 5.30 p. m. The following is the route of he Procession:—

Azad Maidan, Boribunder, Horniby Road, Flora Fountain, King's Statute, Museum, Apollo Street, Parsi Bazaar Street.

The Procession will be lead by the President and the Vice President.

Mr. Thaman Singh, Captain of Volunteers will follow with the Satyagraha Volunteers of the different Wards of Bombay and the Seva Dal Volunteers.

The processionists are requested to walk in rows of four on one side of the Road.

It being a SILENT PROCESSION, the processionists should walk in perfect silence.

No processionist shall carry any umbrellas in the Procession.

The ladies are requested not to accompany the Procession.

The Public are requested not to mix themselves with the processionists.

Thousands of men and women gathered at the "Azad Maidan"(Esplanade) on Thursday evening and eagerly awaited the announcement of the future programme of the B. P. C. C. It was a monster meeting witnessed on the "Azad Maidan" after the lapse of about a month. The women were present as usual in a very large number.

Mr. Dhirajlal Modi president of the "War Council" presided.

A few minutes before the commencement of the proceedings cyclostyled sheets announcing the programme of the Ghariwal Day procession to-day (Friday) in English, Marathi and Gujarathi were freely distributed and the announcement was greeted by the huge concourse with great enthusiasm till the proceedings commenced the same subject was dscussed among the audience and different opinion were expressed as to the course the police would likely adopt on the occasion.

A SILENT PROCESSION.

The President Mr. Modi in his opening speech first referred to the Ghariwal Day procession and appealed to the audience to join the procession in their large numbers. He proceded to give certain instructions regard-regarding the procession and said that those who joined the procession should follow the discipline. They should march in files of four, should keep to one side of the road, and should not raise any shouts as it was a silent procession.

NEW PROGRAMME.

Proceeding he declared that the next week commencing from Monday July 14 was to be observed as the "Congress Week." During this week volunteers and Desh Sevikas will go from house to house and enroll Congress members. Along with this the work done during the "Boycott Week" would be continued further. He appealed to the audience to co-operate with the Congress as they did during the "Boycott Week" and exhorted them to remain non-violent.

LIBERALS BLAMED.

Concluding he referred to the recent Viceregal speech and deplored the attitude of those Liberals who having condemned the Simon Report were now prepared to attend the R. T. Conference. Amidst cheers he declared that presidents like him may come and go but the Congress would live and no power on earth would be able to crush it.

TAKE TO SWADESHI.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that the Government had recently announced that the Civil Disobedience movement in Gujarat and Bombay was now slackening, and they must refute it by carrying on the Congress programme with greater vigour. She appealed to the women to take to Swadeshi as that was the best service they could render to the country.

"THEIR LAST BATTLE."

Dr. Mazharul Haq Gour observed that this was the last "battle" of freedom and they must be prepared even to lay down their lives for the cause. "Victory or death" must be our slogan henceforth declared the Doctor.

WON'T SELL COUNTRY'S HONOUR.

Sardar Jamiat Singh, a Sikh leader, observed that the Government were now making frantic efforts to win over the Sikhs. The grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Singani Gurdwara was one such attempt but the Sikhs would not sell their country's honour for any price.

Continuing he said that the Sikhs were a martial race and only knew how to lay down their lives for their country. He declared amidst cheers that the opinion expressed by the Britishers that if there were no British troops to guard the Indian Frontier India would not be able to enjoy peace was all bunkum and he was prepared to declare that even if the work of guarding the Indian frontier was left to the four lakh Sikhs they would be able to do it single handed.

Mr. Moghe and Mr. Dikshit also addressed the meeting and appealed the audience to join the Ghariwal procession in large numbers.

CALL TO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS AND NATIONAL MELITIA.

The President has issued the following order:—

All the Volunteers of the National Militia must assemble today (Friday) at 4.30 p. m. sharp near the Scouts Hut, Azad Maidan.

By Order,
N. T. KHANDWALLA.

Nandurbar Flies National Flag.

NANDURBAR, July 3.

The ceremony of hoisting the National Flag, on the Municipal Office, was celebrated on Sunday last, when Mr. Haji Nurmahomed of the Bombay Muslim Congress Party, was specially invited to perform the same.

LAHORE, July 9.

Nine volunteers were arrested for picketing liquor shops.—A P.

PESHAWAR, July 9.

Five Congress volunteers responsible for organising picketing by villagers in Banu City have been arrested and sentenced under the new Ordinance.—A. P.

CYCLOSTYLE SHEETS HAVE BRISK SALE AS USUAL

ANOTHER HUNT FOR "CONGRESS BULLETINS"

For nearly two hours Inspector Lyons accompanied by a few sergeants were parading the Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Congress House, on Thursday evening, in a hunt for copies of the "Congress Bulletin."

Half an hour before their arrival on the scene the Congress volunteers were making brisk sales of the "Bulletin." A Police van drove up in front of the Congress House a little before 6 p. m. Inspector Lyons and his assistants alighted and commenced patrolling the street.

SERGEANTS OUTWITTED.

For several minutes the "news boys" dodged the police. The sergeants were patrolling in a single file up and down the street. The volunteers adopted the same tactics and while the police were at one end of the street, the volunteers were selling the "Congress Bulletins" at the other end.

Large crowds which had thronged the street watched this "drama" with unconcealed amusement. This went on for some time and eventually the volunteers left the Congress House and were again seen selling "Bulletins" at Sandhurst Road and elsewhere.

PUTTING THEM ON WRONG SCENT.

Some members of the public indulged in tricks to put the police in wrong scent. Every now and then blank or printed papers flew in the air, and the police made towards them but found that they were not copies of "Congress Bulletins."

HONOUING MRS LUKMANI

Women's Public Meeting.

A public meeting of women will be held at the Vanita Vishram Hall to-day at 4 p. m. when Sjt. Abdullabhai Seth of Vile-Parle will speak on "The Work of Mrs. Lukmani." Several ladies also will address the meeting.

WOMEN PICKET M. L. A's

(Continued from page 1.)

an alliance between Britain and India would exert the greatest influence on the peace of the world.

Dr. Nandlal said that the Government motion had confused two vital issues. He acclaimed the Viceroy's benevolent announcement of yesterday but felt that there was no hint regarding the selection of the personnel of the Conference. The Simon Commission had taken away what India had instead of granting more.

DISSATISFIED JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah said that if the Government wished to have the vote of the House on the Simon Commission's Report, they should have tabled a motion asking the House to endorse the report. He asked the Government: "Have you considered the report and come to a conculsion? Has not the Viceroy said that the Simon Report is not the last word? Do you want us to discuss the various documents and schemes on this cut? What is the object of this most improper procedure that has been encouraged by the Treasury Benches? So far as this cut is concerned, it is moved to state that the Simon Report is inadequate and unsatisfactory and the only answer the House can give is to vote for the cut. (Applause.)

Is the Government satisfied that the Simon Report is adequate? Why then waste the time of the House with such a motion. So far as the elected members are concerned, they will record their vote that the Simon Report is not acceptable to them. They are not going to be sidetracked by this procedure. Some genius on the Treasury Benches perhaps liked to see a display of communal clash on the floor of the House. We are not going to show any conflict (cheers).

MANY BREAK DOWN.

As regards the London Conference, I am prepared to grant that it may breakdown, that our hopes may be shattered, but I cannot get over one strong argument that if I do not fight for my case or whose justice and righteousness I am convinced, I shall not be doing my duty before the bar of world opinion. I shall place my case before the Conference and get a decisive verdict. If I fail, it is open to me to adopt such a course as circumstances dictate. If I success, I will have rendered the greatest service to my own people.

HEAVENBORN.

May I ask why was the Government in a hurry to announce the selection of three members of the heavenborn service to assist the Indian delegation? I have nothing personal against them but you might have waited until the personnel was selected and those so chosen were consulted. I hope that the Government would reconsider their opinion in this matter."

Mr. U. N. Sen, who was cheered as he rose to deliver his maiden speech, pleaded for wholehearted support of the Conference.

NO INGENUITY.

Sir George Schuster, referring to Mr. Jinnah's remarks, assured him that the Government was not capable of such ingenuity as had been attributed to it. (Applause). The Government's only desire was that as the subject raised a new issue which as not considered at budget time, a debate could be held on the policy involved; and while discussing the demand, it was quite open to some members to say that before they gave their consent to the grant, they wished to state that the conditions on which their vote was cast, and in that manner they could make a reference to the Simon Report.

C. P.'S ILLUSION.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said that it would have been calamitous if the purpose of the London Conference was merely to discuss the Simon Report. That point was now cleared. Some might say nothing would be gained by going to the Conference. "Because I believe in the justice of our cause I would go to plead it before a tribunal of impartial and fairminded men and take their verdict." (A voice from the Nationalist Benches:—They are not "impartial and fairminded." I tell Congressmen, if your programme is to make an exhibition of your strength, you have done it by showing that the country, to a certain extent is behind you. (Lt. Col. Cidney:—Question) But the Congress programme is a negative programme."

Mr. Misra felt doubtful about the usefulness of inviting Indian State representatives to the Conference.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed generally attacked the Report.

Mr. Yamin Khan dealt in detail with the Simon Report, especially regarding the N. W. Frontier Province.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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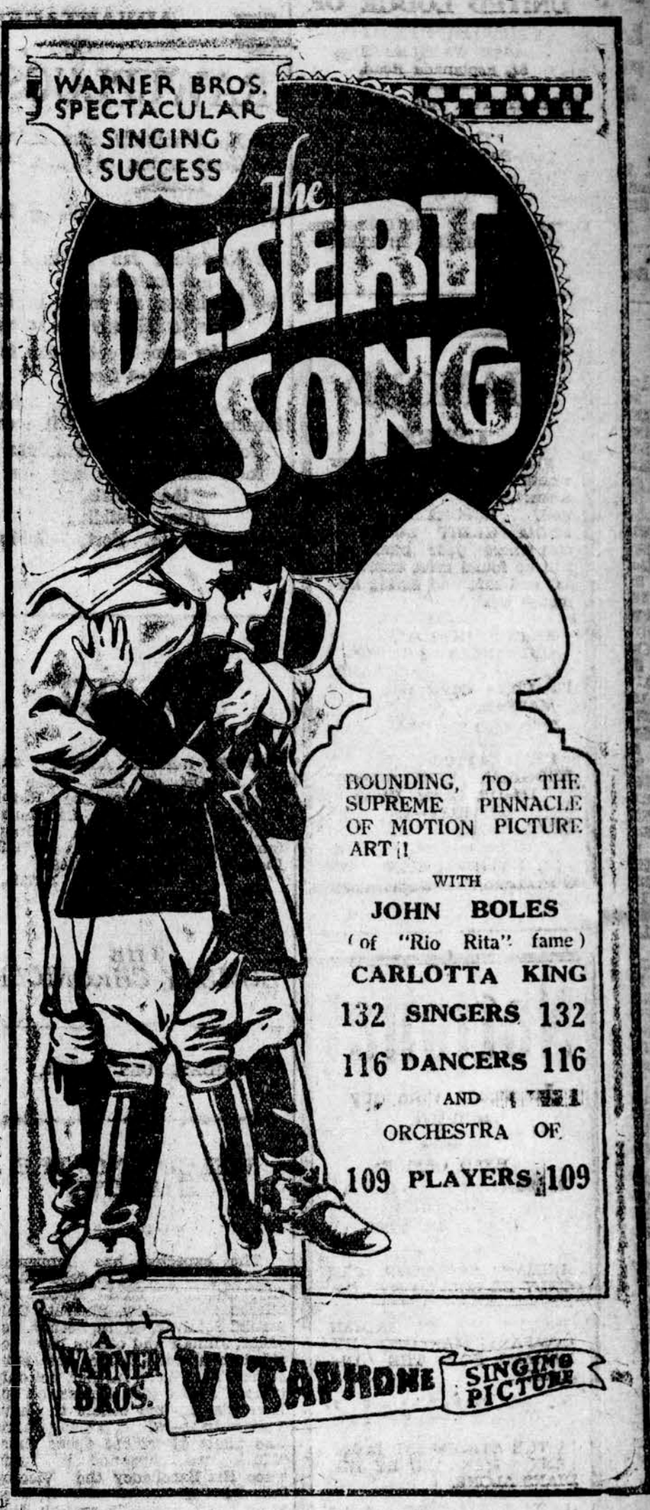

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1930.

WELCOMING THE SHADOW.

—:o:—

The expected has happened. Moved by the "tone of deep sincerity," in which Lord Irwin has offered the shadow, Shriyuts Chimanlal Setalvad, Sapru, Sethna, Jayakar, Jinnah and others have decided to mistake it for the substance. They have, further, not only jumped at the gift themselves but have also invited others to have a share in it—withal a small share. The Simla statement opens thus: "Much has happened in India since His Excellency the Viceroy issued his statement on October 31...". Yet, curiously enough, this is exactly what the statement ignores entirely. Mahatma Gandhi demanded a perfectly natural pledge from the British Government on December 23. It was refused. The statement ignores it. The Simon Report led Indians of all shades of opinion to demand an unequivocal declaration regarding the objects of the Round Table Conference. The statement forgets it. Pandit Motilal Nehru said he would not attend a Conference "to argue a case for Dominion Status" and he was supported by all. Yet the statement is a plea for arguing a case for Dominion Status. Why this voite-face? We search the statement for a substantial reason and we search it in vain. What is it that they "hope for" and "expect"? Is it, as the "Indian Daily Mail" seems to suggest, that the British Government "is prepared to back an agreed Dominion Status constitution"? If that could possibly be the case the "much" that "has happened" would not have happened. For it is exactly on this point that the Irwin-Gandhi interview broke up. And every thing in Lord Irwin's present pronouncement points to the unwillingness of the British Government "to back an agreed Dominion Status Constitution" even "subject only to transitional safeguards."

It could not be so, for the very simple reason that the British Government is not contemplating any "agreed Dominion Status Constitution" at the Round Table Conference. It is thinking in terms of solutions acceptable, as the Viceroy says, "to all parties and interests" both in India and England. We are told that the Viceroy could not say more in view of the circumstances in which His Majesty's Government finds itself, that if it put its good intentions into plain words it would meet with instantaneous defeat at the hands of Tories and Liberals. Can the Round Table Conference do much? Will the Opposition allow the intentions now hidden from them to be put after the Conference in "plain words" before Parliament, without inflicting "instantaneous defeat" on the Labour Government? Further, can the Round Table Conference itself succeed in translating the good "intentions" when the solutions to be reached must be acceptable to all parties, including the Tories and the Liberals? This is the real nature of the Round Table Conference. The excessive eagerness with which they are trying to seize the shadow and call it substance is amusing. It is also unfortunately insulting since it has led them to ignore the reality of the Indian position. The Simla statement, the signatories to which do not represent any body but themselves, has the temerity to suggest that the Indian Delegation could be weighty and representative enough even without the Congress. The "Indian Daily Mail" does not regard as serious Lord Irwin's failure to meet "Mr. Gandhi's condition about the composition of the delegation."

And all this after the confession freely made on all hands and frequently repeated that the Congress is pre-eminently and preponderatingly the greatest political organisation in the country if not the only one to speak in the name of India. The Viceroy also speaks of "Mr. Gandhi's great influence." When he regrets that "the finest opportunity that India has ever had" should have been "thrown aside" on December 23 he all but accepts the "Congress Party" as representing India. Yet Mr. Emerson speaking on behalf of his Government in the Council of State does not hesitate to question Mahatma Gandhi's "title to be heard" at the Round Table Conference. Is there an open conspiracy between individuals, who can claim no right to speak on behalf of India, to boycott India? It appears that the Congress is sought to be isolated firstly because a Labour Government is very much afraid of the Opposition—we have already seen what little substance there is in this plea—and, secondly, because of the Civil Disobedience Movement, although none of those gentlemen who condemn it have had the fairness to realise that the Civil Disobedience of to-day is the child of 5 Ordinances and absurd interpretations of Section 144 of yesterday. But we want to ask those who desire to isolate the Congress whether or not they realise that a Round Table Conference without the Congress is a Conference without India, that is to say, one of the two contracting parties.

SIR ATUL'S APOLOGY.

Sir Atul missed his opportunity. He could not explain. His apology was crystal clear in its emphasis. He knows that the India House was not, as it ought to have been, designed by architects in India. He knows that they were, of set purpose, deprived of all the legitimate opportunities which an open competition would have offered them. Almost every modern nation, conscious of its art traditions and jealous of its cultural status, invites open competition for all public buildings of importance. He knows that that has been the accepted policy of the British Institute of Architects. He knows that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, whose interview was published in these columns some months ago, protested against the manner in which the non-official committee which was supposed to guide the Commissioner in the matter of India House was treated. He knows that the Indian Merchants' Chamber has expressed its strong disapproval of his action militating against the interests of the Indian artists, architects and art-craftsmen. But he has chosen to overlook all this. And, in his speech at the opening of the India House he referred with a rare naivete to the "difficult duty" of the architect who was permitted to ride roughshod over the claims of architects in India. He has, again, reiterated his pet theory about the "harmony" of the building. May we remind him that it has already been repeatedly exploded in these columns? May we remind him about Prof. C. Batley's interview, published in the "Chronicle," which disposed of the fiction of the "harmony"? Now a little analysis with the aid of facts and figures. India House has been, states the British Official Wireless, erected at a cost of £324,000. "Many of the carvings" the news agency proceeds to inform us, "have been specially worked by Indian craftsmen, and the library is decorated with mural paintings." Contrast these statements with Sir Atul's report. He says that "some marble stone work was carried out at Delhi by Indian craftsmen." The carvings "which already enrich the building are the work of Messrs. Charles Wheeler and Joseph Armitage." And the paintings in the library are still to be entrusted to Indian artists. We shall not, for the moment, refer again to the "scheme" for the work of Indian artists for which Sir Atul is profusely grateful to Prof. Rothenstein. It is enough to remember that it is in conformity with the policy initiated by Sir Atul. Let us now see how much of the £324,000 has gone to Indian artists, art-craftsmen and architects men. Sir Atul is more explicit than the British Official Wireless. He says the "timber" and "some of the marble stone work" were from India. And, "the carvings which already enrich the building are the work of Messrs. Charles Wheeler and Joseph Armitage." Will Sir Atul realise that it is no consolation to thousands of unemployed competent Indian artists, art-craftsmen and architects to know that out of £324,000 he has offered less than the merest trifle for "timber" and "some marble stone work" from India? It is insulting India's intelligence to be repeatedly informed that its High Commissioner has use only for Indian "timber" "chutney" and "dal" and "some marble stone work."

—:o:—

BEHAR BANKING ENQUIRY

—:o:—

The Provincial Banking Inquiry Committees will have been of some use to the country if their investigations have been as thorough and their analysis of the financial position so lucid as those of the Bihar and Orissa Committee, whose report was published some time ago. The Government of India have so far avoided ordering any general survey of the economic position of the people and at one time pigeon-holed an estimate of the aggregate indebtedness of the country. The scheme of the banking inquiry, as formulated by the Central Banking Inquiry Committee, was, however, such that the provincial committees could not fail to come to grips with the realities of the economic situation. The estimate of indebtedness framed by the Bihar and Orissa Committee by the simple method of very close investigation on scientific lines into the actual indebtedness of a number of individuals, sufficiently widely dispersed over the Province, comes to the figure of 155 crores the burden of no less than 129 crores out of which is borne by the ordinarily cultivators. How onerous this burden of debt is will be evident from another set of figures presented by the Committee. By way of interest charges alone, the cultivators of Orissa pay annually a crore and a half, those of Chota Nagpur five crores and those of Bihar twenty crores. Upholders of British rule in India may attribute this unsound and alarming position to the Mahajan and blame him for his usurious exactions. To that view there is a convincing reply provided by the Committee itself. "It is clear", the Committee observes, "that poverty and ignorance combined operate to maintain a high rate, and the growth of education and wealth brings it down materially." The solicitude of Government for the spread of education among the rural population has never been translated into effective action of the kind for which Gokhale pleaded in vain so long ago as in the first decade of this century. Of the fundamental weakness of the economic position of the cultivators, which the State does precious little to alter, there is, again ample evidence forthcoming in the Bihar Committee's report itself. Analysing the purposes for which debt has been incurred the Committee notes that "maintenance" is responsible for about 15 per cent of the debt; and though the Committee thinks otherwise, one would like to know of other countries where not only occasionally and in times of distress, but year after year and, as part of normal economic operations, agriculturists have to borrow comparatively large sums to keep themselves and their families alive until their main harvest comes in. The risk of partial or complete failure of the crop, owing to the vagaries of rainfall, aggravates the difficulties of the situation while the pressure of population is so great that individual holdings tend to get smaller and smaller and the chance of recovery from embarrassment becomes remote. Such is the background of the economic life of an agricultural province for which a banking structure has to be raised, deriving its strength from the savings and the repaying capacity of the community! We cannot but sympathise with the Central Banking Inquiry Committee in their efforts to evolve order out of the economic chaos in which a century of British rule has left our unfortunate country.

VISAPUR.

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay have re-opened, for the reception of political prisoners, the Visapur jail of notorious memory. In their own interest, they should acquaint the public whether they have made improvements in the system of jail discipline which obtained at Visapur, a system which had horrified the public when it had learnt of its existence as a result of the revelations made by two Sindhi political prisoners and a well-known Bombay citizen, the late Mr. Govindji Vasanji, who had been incarcerated in Visapur as a political prisoner. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has already sent a telegram of protest to the Government against the re-opening of Visapur Jail without informing the public whether improvements have been effected in it. The public disquietude over this move of sending political prisoners to a place which has the most inhuman associations, will grow, unless Government issue promptly a communique on the subject.

SPIRIT OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.

WHY IT EVOKES WORLD-INTEREST.

(BY 'OSIRIS').

When Prof. Radhakrishna said, in the course of his brief but interesting Press interview, that "interest in Indian thought was increasing and that there was a realisation that mechanical efficiency was not enough and that an inward strength had to be built up," adding further "that in this task India with her long history would be a great world asset," he was probably describing a condition of general feeling that not only a small, isolated set of English "intellectuals" but a large world of consciousness is experiencing, at this moment.

FIRST SHOCK.

Coming, as this brief but significant statement does, from a man who may be relied on to convey, in precise terms, the analysis of such a feeling with the genuine thinker's scientific apparatus, it merely confirms what even a casual student of world affairs discovers for himself or herself, to-day. The events that are taking place not in India only but practically all over the world, while they present variegated aspects, point in the direction of that upheaval in men's thought everywhere whose echo is heard distinctly in the midst of a din of apparently discordant voices. The feeling was born much earlier out of the catastrophe of the European War, at a point where the machinistic civilisation reached its highest level of ascendancy when the older ideals of life ended in a powerful smash-up and the soothing shock directed the human consciousness in altogether new channels.

AN ILLUSION.

The post-war era is essentially an era not only of despair but of doubts; and we are still passing through it. When Prof. Radhakrishna says that interest in Indian Thought' is increasing, the building up of the 'inward strength' to which he refers must be specially stressed. We must understand by this that India is contributing, in her present political conflict, to this philosophy of 'inward strength' and that it may be within the pale of practical achievement by other nationalities who may have had other conditions of existence. The implication, certainly, that India has some kind of esoteric 'impression' in the world that has been seduiously fostered partly out of an unphilosophical outlook and partly by that conceit which creates illusions as an escape from unpleasant realities, must, at the same time, be exposed as thoroughly artificial. Orientalfanciers and pseudo-philosophical, political Indian "assets" make a roaring trade out of this grand illusion whose humiliation fills our hearts with bitterness and dark sense of mockery. Nothing is more flattering to an impoverished people than this illusion of a noble antiquity, a fabulous antiquity that we have done nothing to deserve, much less brag about; and, to-day, probably has the moment arrived when we are recognising this fundamental fact about our injured vanity.

STRAWS IN THE WIND.

The world-attention is unquestionably focussed on India today. Why? Because, India is demonstrating the powerful idea of "inward strength," that strength which springs out of the individual and national conciousness and which aims straight at the most destructive machinery of the powers of Militarism. India presents to-day, in a sufficiently remarkable measure, the example and triumph of the forces of passive resistance that were employed, too, in Egypt only recently and with equal success. The experiment is conducted on a grander, more systematic scale and with better organised resources. When the French Press showers eulogies on the Simon report and the American Press swaggers with the hundred per cent Yankee patronage and their combined efforts and the gastric processes of the British politicians, the phenomenon leaves no doubt in our minds of the future of Indo-China and the hot-house growth of the so-called American prosperity. Whom or what interests does this Press represent? Does not the international interest in India find sufficient expression even in the Press that cannot rise above the Colonial or other interests?

A VISION.

We must trace the source of that interest to the world-desire in pursuit of that flow of the human soul which the present-day systems of social structure dry out. The post-war change in European and American thought is finding an outlet at last; it reflects a restlessness and misery of the spirit which end of the war and its causes have aggravated. The example of the present-day Indian Nationalism is certainly unique in so far as it embodies a great moral idea, a new philosophy of life in the view of this world consciousness. Will it develop in symmetry, beauty and power? We shall see.

BANDE MATARAM.

(By BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJI.)

Mother I bow to thee!
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
Bright with thy orchard gleams,
Cool with thy winds of delight,
Dark fields waving, Mother of Might,
Mother free.
Glory of moon-light dreams,
Over thy branches and lordly streams,
Clad in thy blossoming trees,
Mother, giver of ease,
Laughing low and sweet!
Mother, I kiss thy feet,
Speaker sweet and low!
Mother, to thee I bow.
With many strengths who art mighty and stored
To thee I call, Mother and Lord!
Thou who savest, arise and save!
To her I cry who ever her foemen drove
Back from plain and sea
And shook herself free.
Thou art wisdom, thou art law,
Thou art heart, our soul, our breath,
Thou the love divine, the awe
In our hearts that conquers death,
Thine the strength that nerves the arm,
Thine the beauty, thine the charm.
Every image made divine
In our temples is but thine.
Thou art Durga, Lady and Queen,
With her hands that strike and her swords of sheen.
Thou art Lakshmi lotus-throned,
And the Muse a hundred-toned,
Pure and perfect without peer
Mother, lend thine ear.
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
Bright with thy Orchard gleams,
Dark of hue, O candid fair
In thy soul, with jewelled hair
And thy glorious smile divine,
Loveliest of all earthly lands,
Showering wealth from well-stored hands,
Mother, Mother, mine!
Mother sweet, I bow to thee,
Mother great and free!

(Translated by Sri Aurobindo Ghose, and re-printed from Mr. R. K. Prabhu's book on National Anthems.)

MRS. LUKMANI.

—:o:—

An Appreciation.

(BY R. D. BALIWALA.)

Mrs. Lukmani, the venerable old lady of 65, has at last been jailed. Ever since the inception of the present movement she took the lead in Chembur and inspite of her failing health went from village to village preaching the message of freedom. I had the privilege of working with her at Chembur and I was simply astonished to see the zeal, determination and unbounded enthusiasm with which she used to do her work. Inspite of her old age she kept herself buried in the National work from early morning till late in the night and never cared for food or rest. She started the anti-liquor campaign in Chembur single-handed and prior to her arrest she kept standing before the liquor shop in the hot burning sun from morning till evening urging the people to give up drink for the sake of the country. This sort of enthusiasm and her unbounded love for the cause of the country shows that though she is old in age she still retains the vigour and the spirit of youth.

It is due to her strenuous efforts that we find a remarkable awakening in Chembur to-day. The anti-liquor campaign has proved more than a success and the 'Charka' class opened by her is very largely attended.

Mrs. Lukmani is the pride of Chembur.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Nagging Them.

Mr. MacDonald's Government has escaped defeat on the Liberal amendment and although Parliamentary circles are reported to be "buzzing with excitement" over the censure motion by Mr. Baldwin and even if it is evident that there is disagreement between the MacDonald Government and the Liberal leaders over certain items of Indian policy, there can be no question of either the Tories or the Liberals wishing to turn the Labour Party out of office at this particular juncture. It is unthinkable that Mr. Lloyd George and his followers will combine with the Tories to defeat the Government. They may combine to nag them, but the combination will not go so far as to compel the MacDonald Government to resign. Mr. Lloyd George knows that he will smash the chance of making a successful appeal to the electors whenever the general election comes, if he is suspected of allying himself with the Tories.

What About The Spirit?

A question was asked in the Council of State by Mr. Surpat Singh about a cable sent to the Secretary of the Medical Association to the League of Nations regarding an alleged assault on Red Cross workers at Kalikapur, Bengal. Mr. Shilliday, in reply, defended the action of the telegraph authorities in not transmitting it on the ground that certain telegraph rules "gave the necessary authority to telegraph offices to withhold acceptance or transmission of news considered objectionable without assigning any reasons." The telegraphic authorities may have acted up to the letter of the rules—which are nonetheless bad rules—in refusing to transmit the cable "without assigning any reasons." But what was the spirit that moved them to consider a protest against assault on Red Cross workers as objectionable? Mr. Shilliday is silent on the point which is, paradoxical as it is, an eloquent commentary on the nature of what he describes as "censorship derived from the Telegraph Act."

India and Britain's Unemployed.

The following interesting news appeared in the "Times of India" of Thursday: "The total of unemployed in emergency Cabinet meeting last night considered the Indian situation." We do not know how far Ministers of the Crown, who attended the "emergency Cabinet meeting", would agree to being described not only as "unemployed" but also as constituting the "total of unemployed." But we do congratulate our contemporary that for once the real truth has been allowed to appear in its columns even though only through the "Printer's Devil" and in an incoherent form. For there is not the slightest doubt that "emergency" in relation to the Indian situation is directly traceable to the "total of unemployed" in Great Britain.

Sarda Act In Action?

The first move against the infringement of the Sarda Act has come—and gone. The District Magistrate of Rohtak, Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, sentenced a Muslim professional singer to 15 days' simple imprisonment for marrying his seven-year old son despite a warning given by the village headman. The Punjab Government, however, remitted the sentence directly they heard the news. For, in view of the Governor-in-Council "a warning and nominal sentence would have been more suitable in the case of the first conviction under the Act." We need not insist on the fact that a warning had already been given nor do we desire to object to the Punjab Government's plea for a nominal sentence. What is worthy of particular notice is that although any amount of savage sentences are being inflicted almost daily in the Punjab as, elsewhere, it was a conviction under the Sarda Act that shook, and shook quickly, the Punjab Government out of their indifference to the necessity of keeping a right proportion between crime and its punishment. Why?

"WORKING FOR INDIAS GOOD"

Viceroy's Platitudes.

FULLER VERSION OF LORD IRWIN'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the Viceroy's speech delivered at the Joint Session of the Central Legislature on Wednesday:—

I must now address myself to the subjects which constitute the principal and daily pre-occupations of all concerned with the political future of their country. I desire to speak most frankly for the gravity of the time requires that I should place all those who hear or read my words in full possession of my thought. I would remind you briefly of the background against which recent events are set during the last half century.

When I came to India I came with one dominant conception of th work which in this generation any Viceroy must set out to try to do amid all his duties of administration as the head of a great Government. No Viceroy as it seemed to me could for one moment forget that the principal duty which he owed alike to those on whose advice he had been called by the King-Emperor to his office and to those whom for five years it was his duty and his privilege to serve was to devote all his energies to the maintenance of a progressive orderly and contented India within the orbit of the British Commonwealth. It is not necessary for me to recall the influences naturally centrifugal at work upon the other side differences racial with all that they imply in distinction of thought; differences of religion affecting men's minds the more profoundly because their operation was more frequently in large degree subconquently; differences of environment and history; all these and many more combined to make the task of effecting and preserving true unity between Great Britain and India one which would strain the capacity of the best material on either side. Annd yet I could feel no doubt that it was the one supreme purpose for which no effort was disproportionate.

NOVEMBER DECLARATION.

It was also evident that looking ahead it was hardly to be expected that India, rightly sensitive of her selfrespect and growing every year more conscious of national feeling, should of her own free will desire to remain indefinitely a partner in the political society of the British Empire upon terms which implied a permanent inferiority of status. It was for this reason and with the object of removing avoidable misunderstanding on this vital matter that His Majesty's Government last year authorised me to decide that in their view the attainment of Dominion Status was the natural completion of India's constitutional growth. That declaration was made and stands. His Majesty's Government simultaneously announced their intention to convene a Conference as widely representative in character as possible in order that after the submission of the Statutory Commission's report spokesmen of Great Britain and India might take free counsel together upon the measures which His Majesty's Government would later present to Parliament. That report has now been published and I do not think that any impartial reader, whatever may be his opinion upon the actual recommendations made, will deny that the Commonission have made a weighty and constructive contribution to a most difficult problem. Great however as for its intrinsic value must be the authority of the report, it was neither the desire nor the function of the Commission to anticipate the decisions of His Majesty's Government reached after the Conference with the representatives from India or of Parliament itself.

The duty of expressing an opinion now passes to the Government of India and just as the Commission would have failed in their duty to Parliament by whom they were appointed if they had not presented a report that reflected faitthfully their own conclusions so the Government of India would fall in their duty if they similarly did not approach consideration of the Commissions report with a full sense of their own responsibility. We have not hitherto been able to do more than give preliminary and tentative examination to the report and before reaching conclusions I think it is right that I should have the opportunity of discussing the whole subject with some of those who can speak for non-official Indian opinion. I hope to have occasion to do this with some of the Ruling Princes and Representatives of the States next week and I should propose also to invite representatives of different views and interests from British India to meet me for this purpose as may be found convenient. I am only too well aware of the degree to which calm examination of these questions has been prejudiced by the events that have engaged public attention during the last few months.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

It will be remembered that following upon my refusal to anticipate the discussions of the Conference Mr. Gandhi in spite of my declaration of the purpose of his Majesty's Government and of the free opportunity for mutual cooperation and accord which that Conference was designed to provide decided to launch a campaign of civil disobedience and proceeded to use his great influence to persuade his countrymen to adopt a course of open defiance of the law. Before this reckless plunce had been finally taken I did my best to give a clear warning of the consequences that it must involve but the warning fell upon deaf ears. That campaign has now been in progress for some three months and all of us, whatever be our judgment upon it, must be conscious of the damage in countless directions that has already been inflicted. Those who have identified themselves with this movement would have us regard it as a perfectly legitimate form of political agitation to which is had only under pressure of regrettable necessity.

I cannot take that view. In my judgment and in that of the Government it is a deliberate attempt to coerce established authority by mass action and for this reason, ts also because of its natural and inevitable developments, it must be regarded as unconstitutional dangerously subversive. Mass action, even if it is intended by its promoters to be non-violent, is nothing but the application of force under another form and when it has, as its avowed object, the making of Government impossible a Government is bound either to resist or abdicate. The present movement is exactly analogous to a general strike in an industrial country which has for its purpose the coercion of Government by mass pressure as opposed to argument and which a British Government recently found it necessary to mobilise all its resources to resist. Here it has been sought to employ more dangerous weapons even than this and the recent resolution of the All-India Working Committee of the Congress insidiously designed to seduce police and troops from their allegiance leaves no longer room for doubt of the desperate lengths to which the organisers of the movement are pareared to go and gave Government no option but to proclaim the body responsible for such a resolution as an unlawful association.

"A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE."

He would in truth be a false friend of India who did not do his utmost to protect her from acquiescence in principles so fundamentally destructive. I gladly acknowledge that there have been public men who in the face of strong opposition have not been afraid to condemn in unequivocal terms the civil disobedience movement. I could wish their example had been more widely followed. After all is it not a very dangerous doctrine to preach to citizens of India that it is patriotic and laudable to refuse to obey laws or to pay taxes? Human nature is often reluctant to do either and if there is anything certain it is that if society is once thoroughly inoculated with these noxious microbes the disease will perpetually recur until one day is paralyses the Indian Government of the future which by these methods it is sought to bring into existence

It may not be long before Indian Ministers are responsible for example for the assessment and collection of land revenue or other taxes. They would have little cause to thank those who had allowed the impression to gain ground that withholding of payments legally due was a proper method of voicing general political dissatisfaction with the established ministry. Therefore it is that I have felt bound to combat these doctrines and to arm Government with such powers as seem requisite to deal with the situation. I fully realise that in normal times such frequent resort by the Governor-General to the use of his special powers would be indefensible. But the times are not normal and if the only alternative is acquiescence in the result of efforts openly directed against the constituted Government of the King-Emperor I cannot for one moment doubt n which side my duty lies. I have never been blind to the fact that in the circumstances which we are considering there would inevitably be serious clashes between the forces of Government and that section of the public which supports the movement and that many persons would thereby unavoidably sustain physical injury. From the first, moreover, it was certain that during disturbances innocent persons must at times suffer with the guilty. Where this has been the case I deeply deplore it and tender my personal sympathy to those concerned. But it is necessary to consider where the primary responsibility rests. When the fire brigade has to be called in to extinguish a fire it frequently does serious damage. But though the fire brigade does the damage none would suggest that it was responsible for the fire which was the original reason for its being called in least of all when the fire was due to direct incendiarism. No good, therefore, is done by shutting our eyes as to where the original blame must lie and whatever criticism there may be of those whose task it is to put out the conflagration. Speaking generally have nothing but commendation for the servants of Government, both civil and military, who have been doing their duty with great steadiness and courage in conditions of the severest provocation and often of direct risk to their lives.

TWO OBJECTIVES.

Several, I speak of the police have been brutally murdered and in many cases they and their families are subjected daily to the grossest forms of persecution. I am glad to know that several local Governments have sanctioned for them allowances for the extra duties which they have had to perform and have not been backward in bestowing rewards for exceptionally meritorious service. The gravity of the present movement however, does not deflect my judgment on the question of constitutional reform by a hairs breadth to the right or left. The Hon. members know that I am not fighting civil disobedience because I lack sympathy with the genuine nationalist feeling of India. I have never concealer my desire to see India in enjoyment of as large a degree of management of her own affairs as could be shown to be compatible with the necessity of making provision for those matters in regard to which India was not yet in a position to assume responsibility. I am, therefore, bound at this time to keep two principle objectives in the forefront of my mind and in this regard I wish to state my position and that of my Government in the clearest terms. So long as the Civil Disobdience movement persists we must fight it with all our strength because whatever may be the spirit by which many of its adherents may be animated I believe from the bottom of my heart thtt it is only leading many of India's sons and daughters in mistaken service of their motherland unwillingly to expose her to grievous harm. On the other hand so far from desiring to secure so-called victory over a nationalist movement constitutionally pursued I desire nothing more than to be able to help India so far as I can to translate her aspirations into constitutional reality. I would ask what fairer method could be devised for this than one by which all the various points of view can be sifted in discussion and where not by majority voting but by the influence of mind on mind in daily personal contact. A sustained attempt can be made to discover once for all the more excellent way in which Great Britain and India to the benefit of each can walk together.

My Government is anxious to render to the Indian side of the Conference every assistance that it can and for this purpose has decided to place a Secretariat at its disposal consisting of Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Mr. Latifi and Mr. G. S. Bajpai whose knowledge of many different sides of administration, will I am confident, be of great value.

WORKING FOR INDIAN FOOL.

Gentlemen, I have only a short time left of my official term of office and I would anticipate its end by concluding what I have sought to say rather as a friend as Viceroy and Governor-General. If look back over the time I have spent in India I can recall no occasion on which I have consciously sought to work for anything but India's good. I believe I can claim to have learnt something of the feelings trat fill the hearts of many Indians of all classes and all shadeds of thought who have been good enough to extend to me a friendship which I shall hope to enjoy long after I have said good bye to India and the present troubles are left behind. India is a country the scale of whose history and physical features alike condemn those who would take small views. The monument with which her land is enriched arrest the faith and perseverance of her master craftsmen and reprove those who would believe that any other qualities can serve the constituent builder. I believe, as I have said often, that the right and best solution of the riddle of India will be found only by Great Britain and India joining together in the search put this demands faith which we are at times tempted to think only a miracle could now give in the measure dictated by our necessities and many would have us believe that the age of miracles is past. Yet in India, more than elsewhere there is the capacity to aprehend the spiritual power by which things apparently impossible are brought to pass and I at least cannot doubt that could we but recapture the spirit of mutual trust between our two countries we should in so doing liberate invincible forces of faith to remove those mountains which have lately hemmed us round. I am in a better position than others here to know the effect that would have been produced in Great Britain if the hand of friendship that she extended last November had been generously grasped in the same spirit by those who could speak for India.

Many things said subsequently on both sides would have been said differently or remain unsaid. New misunderstandings would would have been avoided and the whose setting of the problem would have been favourable to a more just appreciation of the several points of views that have to be brought to harmony.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

—:o:—

M. L. C.s' Grouse Against Viceroy's Statement.

POONA, July 10.

As there was no question list the Council proceedel with Mr. R. G. Pradhon's motion, on the new Viceregal statement. Mr. Govindbhai Desai's amendment was carried deleting reference "immediately after publication of Statutory Commission's Report." Mr. Kale moved an amendment omitting the whole provision thereby reducing the motion to a prayer for another announcement. Mr. Kale said yesterday's statement of the Viceroy was disappointing and unsatisfactory and, therefore, the Council shoull still urges proposals for the establishment of full responsible Government on the lines of Dominion Status demanded by all parties. Such a declaration would even dissuade the extreme section from continuing, the disobedience movement. No one will demand full 'Dominion Status,' immediately without safeguarls. Do not quorrel with the past but work for the future. If all internal difficulties are removed immediately, India knows that Dominion Status would be a certainty. The conditions stated in Mr. Pradhan's motion were impossible until Dominion Status was promised.

Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary denied the current report.

Mr. Marzban declared the motion most inopportune particularly following the Viceroy's latest statement.

Mr. Abercrombie supportel Mr. Marzban stating India's future now is in the hands Indians and therefore the motion should be withdraw.

Mr. Talyarkhan said the motion swamped the Round Table Conference and also limied the scope of the Conference wherein the diehari and extremists both were right. The Muslim and Depressed Classes insisted a settlement of the minority problems prior to the accepting of Dominion Status.

Mr. Noor Mahomed declared there was no difference between the Viceroy's statement and Mr. Pradhan's motion. Purna Swaraj dition but the Congress leaders was impossible in the present con and therefore, it was impossible, to remove the safeguards outlined. Mr. J. B. Petit supported the amendment maintaining that the Simon Report was retrograde in many important matters.

He referred, to intense national feeling around India which must be examined and considered for directing into progressive and wholesome channels. He admitted, the many benefits of British Rule side by side with the steady emasculation of economic strangulation aggravated by being hounded out by other colonies. The solution was a promise of Dominion Status within the stated period. Mr. Khurho of Sind opposed the amendment, insisting on solution of minorities problem first.—A. P.

A SERMON TO CONGRESS FROM SIMLA HILLS

(Continued from page 1.)

tions like the Indian National Congress, which are now keeping aloof will lend greater weight to its deliberations and add to its representative character. The policy of strong measures and repression on the one hand, and the pursuit of direct action and open infringements of the law on the other, can only serve to increase the tension which is already so acute and so widespread. Neither policy can be an end in itself and can only be regarded as a manifestation of the strength which may well be directed towards creative and nation-building efforts.

PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

At the present juncture, we feel it to be our duty to urge on the Government the necessity of repealing the emergency measures that have been recently enacted and making an unequivocal offer of amnesty to all those who have suffered penalties of law for their political opinions or actions but have not been guilty of any acts of violence.

We simultaneously appeal to our brethren of the Congress and other allied organisations to terminate their programme of non-co-operation and civil disobedience and avail themselves of the present opportunity to make a concerted demand on Great Britain so as to attain that political enfranchisement, as to whose fundamentals there is such unanimity and as to whose details we are hopeful of agreement as soon as our organised political parties realise the momentousness of the occasion and the imperative need to make the best use of it.—A. P.

SIR T. SAPRU ON VICEROY'S STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said:—

"It is difficult to say with any degree of confidence what impression the Viceroy's speech will produce in Congress circles more particularly because three foremost leaders of the Congress are at present moment not free men, but I can tell you how I interpret the speech.

DISTINCT ADVANCE ON GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

Firstly, the Viceroy says authoritatively that the declarations as to Dominon Status made by him on the authority of His Majesty's Government last year stands. Sir John Simon has completely ignored the declaration which in my opinion is constitutionally a distinct advance upon the preamble of the Government of India Act. The statement of the Viceroy that the declaration stands is a reply not only to Sir John Simon but also to Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead, Lords Reading and Rothermere and the Beaverbrook Press. Secondly, the Viceroy has made it clear that the Simon Report is not the final word on the Indian issue. He has declared that now he and his colleagues, must express their opinions on that report.

The Viceroy's speech on this occasion so far as it relates to the Round Table Conference shall not in my opinion be construed in a narrow spirit and altnough it may fall short of an explicit and definite assurance as to the details of the constitution, yet I think it marks a distinct stage beyond any that has been reached so far and if we have confidence in the strength of our case, I think we should not bang the door on a peaceful solution. This of course requires a change of methods on both sides and it would be a pity if there were no such change at this juncture. I have read the statement issued from Simla by Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Pheroze Sethna and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and I am in entire and cordial agreement with it.—A. P.

VICEROY DOES NOT MEAN BUSINESS

—:o:—

Invite Mahatma Says, Lalji Naranji

Why Merchants Are Behind Movement.

Mr. Lalji Naranji in a statement on the Viceroy's speech, says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy's imperialistic statement does not help the present situation. No statement or announcement will appeal to the country at the present moment without its leaders being restored to freedom and without stopping the rule by Ordinances and Lathi Raj. Until this is done the country should decline to participate in the proposed London Conference.

This announcement of the Viceroy, I consider, is meant more to please outside countries than to satisfy Indian demands. It is obvious that there is no genuine desire on the part of Great Britain to compromise with awakened India. Their attitude is one of dictating terms at the point of the bayonet.

IN ONE SENTENCE.

Long statements are generally made to conceal truth so as to keep matters vague and indefinite. If the Viceroy had only mentioned that whatever agreement that may be arrived at between all parties and interests of India would be ratified by His Majesty's Government this would have gone a long way in easing the present situation.

I do not understand why His Majesty's Government insist on a solution being reached between England and India. The bureaucracy in the country is bent upon preserving power for their own class. India shall never agree to accept their servants as their masters.

CABINET MYSTERIES.

In order to maintain their power His Excellency the Viceroy is either misled or over-ruled in his Cabinet. It will be interesting if Government came forward and placed all the facts openly in regard to what has happened in their own Cabinet.

I understand from the statement that Great Britain does not intend to give India the real substance of independence, in her own house even in such matters as can be taken up by India immediately.

The reason why the commercial community is also behind the present political movement is because they are convinced since the last 10 years that no real economic improvement is possible without the people being complete masters in their own house of every pie of revenue collected.

INVITE MAHATMA.

India will certainly accept the second road of a proud partner in the free Commonwealth of Nations. With all the good intentions of His Excellency, the method suggested instead of creating confidence in the country will create wide schism between the Government and the country. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru have clearly shown in a few sentences their terms of co-operation. Why not accept them and invite them as free men and understand their point of view? Why not also stop the rule by Ordinances and restore freedom to those who have been deprived of it?

In my opinion, the value in money of the sacrifices made by the commercial community both by their wise and foolish actions during the present time of disturbance and turmoil will be infinitesmal compared with the value of freedom to the country—which will mean that Indians will be masters in their own house of their shipping, banking insurance and other industries and trades.

FOLLOW THE SAGE OF SABARMATI.

Muslim Divine's Appeal To His Co-Religionists.

ISLAMIC COUNTRIES INTEREST IN INDIAN MOVEMENT

A very largely attended public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Wednesday night in the Congress House compound. Dr. M. H. Gour, Vice-President of the War Council, presided over the meeting and Mr. Dhirajlal Modi, President of the War Council, and Maulana Hifzur Rehman, a prominent member of the Jamiatul Ulema, spoke.

A UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT.

Mr. Dhirajlal Modi said that the credit of the splendid work that was being done in Bombay was due to all the communities. It was no more movement carried on by one community or other, but all had joined hands and had been acting like true Indians. It was one of the most wholesome effect of the present movement that it had brought about a complete communal unity in the country and especially in the Bombay city.

He appealed to the audience to keep the same communal concord and to continue the fight as relentlessly as they had done so far. In his opinion the battle had just begun and they had to do still greater things and he appealed the audience to be ready for the final fight.

THINK FOR YOURSELF.

Maulana Hifzul Rehman in a very forceful speech described how India was fighting the mightiest empire the world had ever seen with a non-violent weapon. It was started not merely for the sake of fighting but to save India from spiritual, economic and political ruin to which it had reached under the existing system of Government. He advised everybody to think for himself and to join the movement if his conscience dictated him to do so.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim relations, and refuting the argument that because their relations were straitened during the past the Muslims should not join the Congress, he said that in a country of 33 crores such strife and occasional violent outburst was inevitable. But that did not mean that they could not come together. In his opinion whatever might have been their differences in the past they would have to come together as Indians.

LIBERTY, FRATERNITY AND EQUALITY.

Describing what brought a stranger like him to the Congress House he said that it was the tricolour national flag that was majestically flying on the Congress House. He did not agree with the interpretation put upon the three colours that the red colour represented the Hindu majority the green represented the Muslim minority and the white represented the other minorities. In his opinion the three colours stood for Liberty, Fraternity and Equality.

Proceeding, the Maulana referred to the great sacrifices of the Peshawar Muslims in the cause of freedom and made a feeling appeal to the Muslims of Bombay not to mar the good work done by their co-religionists in the N. W. F. Province, the Punjab, and the United Provinces. He also referred to some processions of Bombay Muslims which recently paraded through the streets of Bombay shouting "Boycott Congress" and said that it was nothing short of a folly on their part thus to disparage the sacrifices of their brethren in other provinces.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

He appealed to the Hindus of Bombay not to think that Muslims were lagging behind in this fight. The 98 per cent. Muslims in the N. W. F. Province and the 56 per cent. Muslim population in the Punjab was taking a leading part in the struggle and he could assure them the sacrifices of Muslims in these provinces were no whit less than the sacrifices of the Hindus.

Continuing, he said that to the Muslims it was not only a fight for national independence. To them it also meant the freedom of the Islamic world which was mostly composed of Eastern countries. He deplored the attitude of those Indian Muslims who wanted to keep out of the struggle.

ISLAM'S INTEREST IN INDIA.

He informed the audience that a study of Arabic papers received by every mail revealed that every Islamic country in the East was keenly interested in India's fight for freedom. "Is it not a pity that when the Muslims in Cairo and Bagdad, Teheran and Constantinople was eagerly watching India's fight for freedom and wishing you success, you yourself should find fault with those of your brethren who had joined the struggle?" he asked.

SIMON REPORT.

Proceeding further the speaker referred to the Simon Report and the coming Round Table Conference and said that India had no faith in them and observed that it was the duty of every Indian to declare that those who intended to attend the Conference were not India's representatives. He was convinced that whichever party was in power in Britain, Britain's policy regarding India would remain the same, which was to keep India down.

SAGE OF SABARMATI.

He was further convinced that no number of conferences whether in London or India would bring Swaraj to India. Swaraj could be won by Indians by sheer force of their sacrifices and their listening to the call of the sage of Sabarmati and acting up to it.

Concluding the Maulana referred to the repressive policy of the Government, the new Ordinances and once more made a fervent appeal to unite together as Indians and face the Government repression. He felt sure that however great the efforts of the Government to cow down the people, India which was wide-awake now, and had decided once for all to break the shackles of slavery would not be cowed down and would come out of the battle successful.

After a few concluding remarks by the President the meeting terminated at a very late hour in the night.

SHOLAPUR MURDER CASE

—:o:—

Accused's Appeal Against Death Sentence.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaoker on the Appellate Side of the High Court resumed hearing of the appeal filed by four persons who were sentenced to death by Mr. N. J. Wadia Sessions Judge of Poona in connection with the murder of two policemen at Sholapur. The names of the accused are Mallappa Dhanshetti, Shrikisan Laxminarayan Sarda, Jagunath Bhagwan Shinde and Abdul Rasul Kurbanhuseln.

The case arises out of the disturbances at Sholapur as a result of the hartal observed on May 6 to protest aganst the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. According to the prosecution, the accused were among the mob who were alleged to have murdered two policemen at the Mangalwar Police Chowki on May 8, and burnt their dead bodies under a pile of various articles.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, who defends the accused in the High Court contended that the accused were wrongly identified as being the assallants. and that the police investigation was defective in material particulars. He pointed to the important discrepancies in the evidence of police witnesses, suggesting that none of them were present at the scene Counsel submitted that it was very improbable for any witness to identify the four accused from among a crowd of several hundreds. The case is proceeding.

WEATHER PERILS

—:o:—

THROAT, CHEST AND LUNG TROUBLES AVERTED BY PEPS.

Throat and lung dangers are greatly increased during the Monsoon season. The germs of pneumonia, pleurisy and grave lung troubles, spread about by other sufferers, are liable to attack young and old, weak or strong.

Don't ignore that sudden chill, throat discomfort, or that teasing cough. Take those swiftly antiseptic, yet highly agreeable Peps tablets.

To preserve the volatile oils which Peps contain, every tablet has to be separately wrapped in silver foil. When Peps are dissolved in the mouth, the soothing and healing fumes given off are carried with the breath down the throat and bronchitis into the deepest recesses of the lungs.

A Peps in the mouth helps the breathing and gives an immediate feeling of chest comfort. It destroys dangerous germs lodging in the delicate membranes of throat or chest. Peps free the clogged-up air-tubes, stop the most persistent cough and remove incipient disease affecting the passages to the lungs.

For night chills, coughs, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, catarrh and other chest and lung troubles of children and adults, Peps are indispensable. Sold in handy sealed bottles, of all medicine dealers, price Re. One. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

July 10.

ARRIVALS.

Jaladuta, Baker, Rangoon.
Sumatra Maru, Shinmura, Kobe.

July 11.

DEPARTURES.

Varsova Rowe, Busren.

July 10.

LOADING.

Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Fuger for Bangkok.
Steamer Vita for Persian Gulf.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rawalpindi:—The P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Rawapindi, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m) from London, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of fuel.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a cargo of rice.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK

Thursday, 10th July, 1930.

2 Malwa, 5980, London, 12-7, M M and Co.
4 City of Salford, Karachi 12-7 K Nixon and Co.
5 Argenfels, Antwerp, 12-7, L Edwards.
6 Canara, Calcutta, 16-7, M M and Co.
8 Sado Maru Japan 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
10 Karapara, Durban, 30-7, M M and Co.
11 Hatimura, Hull, 15-7, M M and Co.
12 Stolzenfels, Karachi 13-7. L.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalavihar, Rangoon 12-7 S S N Co.
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 16-7, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 11-7, M M and Co.
8 Alipore, Japan 20-7, M M and Co.
10 11 Jalaputra, NF, 12-7, S S N Co
16 Laxmi, P Gulf NF, NF, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Dogra, Rangoon, NF, T M and Co.
C R Jaladuta, Calcutta NF, Scinda S N Co.
D/E Gazana, Karachi, 12-7, M M and Co.
F Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 15-7, T Morrison and Co.
K Vita, Busrah, 18-7, M M and Co.
M Barjora, Busrah, 23-7, M M and Co.
N Dalgoma, NF, NF, M M and Co.
P Durenda, Calcutta 19-7, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Ormara 9-7-30.
Barjora, 9-7-30.
Indira 9-7-30.
Stolzenfels 10-7-30.
Canara 9-7-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.
City of Venice 14-7-30 K N Co.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.

FROM HULL.

Branksem Hall, 12-7, J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN

Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Lanterfels 19-7-30 L Edward.
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels 19-8. L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.

FROM GENOA

Sugatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Honderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co
Streefkerk 24-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.

Unicol 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 3-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.

Malwa 12-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 15-7, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Salford 12-7. K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels 12-7, L Edward Ltd.
Argenfels, 12-7-30, L Edward Ltd.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.
Barjora, NF, M M and Co.
Barpeta, 16-7-30, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sado Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 20-7-30, P and O S N Co.
Sumatra, 14-7-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 12-7-30 M M and Co.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

Jaladuta NF Scindia S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalavihar, 12-7-30, S S N Co.
Dogra, NF, T M and Co.
Canara, NF, T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager NF, NF, F F Campbell Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, 15-7-30, T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Durendra, NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

Vita, 1055, Bestargh, M M and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 5930 Britton, P & O S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 4,153, Lamb, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Salford 3734 Gorst K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels 3540 Zimmerman, L ward Ltd.
Stolzenfel, 7,512, Friezen, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Sado Maru 3628 Uchino N Y K.
Sumatra Maru, 4,272, Shenmura O S Kaisha.
Alipore, 4,231 Dawson, P and O S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vita, 1,055, Beztargh, M M and Co.
Barjora, 1,877, Toresn, M M and Co.
Barpeta, 1,877, Partridge, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Dogra 3287 Evello T M and Co.
Jalaviher 3,581 Matches I S N Co.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Barpeta 18-7, Partridge M M . Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

Jaladutta 3989 Baker Scindia S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla, 3,329, Baird, M M and Co.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Canara 3889 Danbrook M M & Co.
War Bharto, 3,410, Eldrige, A P and Co.
Sumatra Maru, 4,272, Shinmura O S Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

July 10.

S S Malwa, Agents M M and Co, for London:—9 bales animal skin, C G Merchant and Co.

S S City of Salford for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw, Bombay Co, 10 bales wool raw, D Sassoo and Co, 6 bales wool raw, K Rikhabdas, 4 bales wool raw, S Ghambirchand, 12 bales wool raw, K M Nathoo.

For Glasgow:—110 bales Hide Fleshing. A Dawer and Co. 30 tons Bauxite Ore, Shiroifur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Stolzenfels for Antwerp:—1,060 tons Manganese Ore, Cox and King's Ltd., 1,187 cwts Crushed bones, A Dawar and Co

S S Argenfels for Hamburg:—105 cwts Mustard oil, J Dayal, 440 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd, 110 bale cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Bremen:—1 bale wool raw, M M and Co.

For Rotherdam:—50 cwts Rough Stoves, J M Salemohmad and Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, C Peroj and Co, 110 bales Akund cotton, N Rajaram and Co, 400 cwts Myrabollam, K Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bale cotton raw, B Carsondas and Co.

S S Hatmura for Dunkirk:—65 bales cotton row, C Suleman and Co.

S S Saro Maru for Kobe:—450 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha Ltd, 400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—800 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha and Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Shanghai —2,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore, for Shanghai:—175 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

July 10.

S S Dalgoma, M M and Co, from Rangoon:—19,132 bags rice, 255 bags cutch. 200 bags Beans.

For Madras:—381 Cylinders, 100 bales cotton, 34 bales cotton waste, 12 cases Dyes, 59 cases Paper, 21 cases Jams.

From Colombo:—64 Chests tea, 50 cases Milk.

S S Ormara, Agents M M and Co, from Colombo:—10 cases Dripping, 31 Pipes Tallow.

For Tuticorin:—502 bales cotton, 122 bales cotton yarn, 14 chests tea.

From Cochin:—765 bdles coir yarn, 178 bdles coir yarn, 178 bdles mats 204 bdles coir rope.

From Cannanore:—42 bdles coir Fibre.

S S Barjora, Agents M M and Co, from Busreh:—431 bags wheat,

From Mohmerah:—134 bags Poppy seeds, 154 bags wheat, 32 bags, almonds, 38 bags almonds kernels, 524 bags wool.

From Bushire:—22 cases Gum Taagacanth, 57 cases Attari, 57 cases Almonds, 25 cases Cumin Seeds, 41 cases Poppy seeds.

From B'Abbas:—22 bags Almonds, 100 bags Raisin.

From Jask:—354 bags matools.

From Muscat:—160 bags Sardines.

From Charbar:—25 bdles mats.

From Pasni:—17 bdles mats.

From Karachi:—369 bags wheat 20 bags Kishmish 24 bags Fish.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 9.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.39-1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.10
T. T. London on Brussels	34.83
T. T. London on Madrid	41.46
T. T. London on Milan	92.91
T. T. London on Berne	25.04
T. T. London on Paris	123.67
T. T. London on Prague	164.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£ 17-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£106-1/2
National Bank of India	£ 42-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£ 90-3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£ 78-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£100-1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 46-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 53
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	62
Consols, 2 1/2 p.c.	£ 55-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103-1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	94-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, per ton £ 5.10.0 July|Aug. Quoted.
Castorseed, Bombay, per ton £ 14.2.6 July|Aug. Sellers.

LINSEED.
London, July 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), per ton, £ 16.10.0 July|Aug. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), per ton £ 16.10.0 Aug|Sept. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. ton £ 14.17.6 July|Aug. Sellers.
Linseed Bombay, ton £ 17.6.3 July|Aug. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 9.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 33|1-1|2 July|Aug. Sellers.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 32|- Sept|Dec. Paid and Sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1|2 lb. Cargoes 34|6 July|Aug. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 2 1|2 lb. Cargoes, 33|9 July|Aug. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 35|6 Afloat Paid.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 33|10 1|2 August Paid.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, July 9.

Java Sugar, fine white, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C and F Calcutta,

	per cwt.
July|Sept.	8|3
Oct|Dec.	8|3
C and F Bombay, July|Sept.	8|3-1|4
C and F Karachi, July|Sept.	8|3-1|4

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 10.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1|5 25|32.
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T. T. 1|5 13|16 20th July.
Selling D. D. 1|5 27|32
Selling T. T. 1-5 25-32 Aug.-Dec.
Buying T. T. 1|5 7|8. Near.
Buying D. D. 1|5 29|32 Mail.
Buying T. T. 1|5 27|32 20th July.
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 Aug|Sept.
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B C Rate T T 277 1/2
Selling T. T. 277 1|4.
Buying T. T. 276.
PARIS BANKS:
Selling T T 916
Buying D D 926
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN BANKS:
Selling T. T. 137 1|8.
Buying 60 days 134|
HONGKONG BANKS:
Selling D. D. 36 1|4.
SHANGHAI BANKS:
Selling D. D. 102 3|4.
SINGAPORE BANKS:
Selling D. D. 86 1|2.
JAVA BANKS:
Selling D. D. 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE:
New York|London 4.86 7|16 9th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|6 1|16 10th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 11|32 9th inst.
London|Paris 123.70 9th inst.
London|Belgium 34.930 9th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.04 9th inst.
London|Italy 92.90 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-0 3|4 8th inst. £4-5-0 3|4 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 3|4 8th inst. 15 13|16 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 11|16 8th inst. 15 3|4 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 1|4 8th inst. 34 7|16 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3|8 per cent 8th inst. 2 13|32 per cent. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 11|16 per cent 8 th inst. 2 3|4 per cent. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 1|2 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 1|2 per cent 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 10.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64|7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75|14.
4 1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|5.
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-15.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 98-3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104|14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 91
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|12.
Forward Rates 16th July Settlement:—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64|6.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-1-0.
Tone of Market:—Easier.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. No special feature. Very little doing

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, July 10.

3 Months Discounts 2 13|32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One Month 3 1|2 per cent.
Three Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Six Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate:—per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 9.

Demand Bills 486.18

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, July 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, 7-5|8

SATYAGRAHA NEWS IN BRIEF.

ELLORE, July 7.

Eight arrests were made yesterday under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. One of the arrested persons was let off, and the rest were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

WHY VICE-CHANCELLOR REDDY RESIGNED.

STRAIN CAUSED BY PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

BEZWADA, July 7.

In view of the rumours regarding his resignation of the Vice-Chancellorship of the Andhra University which have got abroad Mr. C. R. Reddy has issued the following communique to the press:

"Owing to the strain on my feelings caused by the present political situation, I made up my mind to resign the Vice-Chancellorship of the Andhra University and intimated my intention to the Chancellor on June 23 giving my reasons.

At to-day's meeting of the Syndicate, the first held after the summer recess, I made a statement explaining my position.

Due to short notice, no decisions could be arrived at. But it was generally understood that I should avail myself of the leave to my credit from August 1, preparatory to retirement.

The Syndicate will meet on July 19, to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

I hope to be able to hand over charge on July 31st.—A. P.

BEHAR'S CONTRIBUTION TO STRUGGLE.

2344 Arrested In All.

PATNA, July 9.

Between the 30th June and July 4, the total number of arrests as per information received in the Behar Provincial Congress Committee office, in Behar and Orissa came to 597 distributed among the districts as follows:—Bhagalpur 135, Hazaribagh 81, Darbhanga 70, Monghyr 51, Patna 45, Saran 42, Nanchi 2, Gaya 38, Muzaffarpur 25, Shahabad 26, Purnea 25, Santhal Parganas 19, Champaran 11 and Singhbhum 4, bringing the provincial total to 2,344.

Foreign cloth dealers at Chapra, Muzaffarpur, Yadhupur, Rajnagar, Joynagar, Urvadha, Garhari, and Chaunatia took the Congress oath in addition to places already mentioned.

TODDY SHOPS ABOLISHED.

Picketing of liquor shops was also started at the following places during the week: Bamastipur, Darbhanga and Daisingsurai. Reports of total abolition of toddy shops are also received from several places in the district of Champran.

No-tax propaganda has been started in Champaran and other places. 20 Chaukidars and 2 Dafadars in Tikapatti in Purnea district are reported to have resigned their jobs.

During this week picketing of educational institutions has been started. Students are likely to meet in a convention at Patna to decide their course of action. Picketing of schools has already been started at Muzaffarpur and Arrah. The Behar situation continues to be as before. Jathas are sent every day and sometimes they are charged and detained and sometimes arrested and convicted.—Free Press.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 8.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest prices:—
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord 0-4-9
London Tin Corporation Ord. 0-17-0
Turner and Newall 3-6-10½
Associated Electrical Industries 1-4-0
Attock Oil 1-0-0
Associated Portland Cement 1-4-0
Underground Electric Railways 1-4-6
Electric Supply Corpn 2-7-9
Snia Viscosa 0-10-0
Beira Railways 1-0-6
County of London Electric Supply Ord. 2-5-6
Marconi International Marine 1-17-6
Callendar's Cable and Constn Co Ord 3-10-3
General Elec Ord 2-10-6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3-12-6
L. and N. E. Railway 4 per cent 2nd Pref 40-10-0
International Railways of C. America Ord Del 19
Malayalam Plantations 1-1-0
British Burma Petroleum 0-5-0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate 2-7-6
British S. Africa (Chartered) 1-13-3
Pahang Consolidated Ord 0-7-6
African Asbestos Trust 0-1-0
Market steady but business restricted.
Stock of rubber in the U. K. 108203 tons.
Increase on week 1011 tons.

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3.	WISE PARENTHOOD by Dr. Marie Stopes	2 10
4.	THE WIFE'S HAND-BOOK by Dr. H. A. Allbutt	0 10
5.	THE WIFE'S GUIDE AND FRIEND by Stewart Warren	1 4
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78-79, Apollo St., Bombay.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT CAUSES PANIC

Heavy Decline In Mill Shares.

Bombay, July 10.

As forecasted in our to-day's issue, heavy declines in values of cotton mill shares were recorded to-day. Those operators, who had been living in hopes of a favourable statement from the Viceroy, were thoroughly disappointed and unloaded their speculative purchases on an unwilling market. There were no buyers and looking to the volume of business it seems that there is poor rallying power. The demand for our mills cloth is disappointing and there being little chance for any early improvement in the present political situation, confidence is impaired. Money market is keeping firm and although there is no seasonal demand, continued contraction in Currency and Sales of Treasury Bills are said to be helping high discount rate. Commodity prices are gradually falling and this decline is materially affecting the buying capacity. Thus in the absence of any important demand for textile goods, stocks with mills are likely to increase. The whole situation is against any constructive stand on the Stock Exchange, although temporarily rallies are not unlikely on short covering.

Mill shares opened at a decline of about Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 and heavy selling pressure added to the opening decline and at the close prices show big declines varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. The market assumed a panicky condition and there were no buyers to absorb the selling pressure. The market closed at about the lowest level. The extent of the decline in some active shares compared with last closing is as under:—

Bombay Dyeing Last Closing 723, To-day's Closing 678, Difference —55.

Fazal Last Closing 465, To-day's Closing 418, Difference —47.

Nagpur Last Closing 436, To-day's Closing 402, Difference —34.

Bombay Burma Last Closing 622, To-day's Closing 595, Difference —27.

Tata Hydros Last Closing 1123, To-day's Closing 1093, Difference —30.

Tata Steel Defds. Last Closing 297, To-day's Closing 286, Difference —11.

Tata Hydros are now divided one to ten shares and the latest quotation is Rs. 109-6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 10.

Bombay Dyeing 765, 680, 82, 76.
Century 255, 47, 52, 43.
Colaba 107.
Crescent 80, 72, 73.
Fazul 440, 18.
Indore 335, 30.
Madhowji N 30.
Nagpur 425, 10, 12, 2.
New Great 155, 45, 55, 45.
Pearl 227, 17.
Simplex 52, 42, 43-2.
Swadeshi 315, 5.
Burma 597, 93, 95.
Hydro 1097, 91, 93, Pies 109-6.
Tram 122, 20, 22
Deff. 282, 87, 90, 86.
Ord. 41-8, 39-8, 40, 39-8.
Bundi 13-12.
Indian 202, 3.
Katni Ord. 150, 53.
Alcock N 206.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, July 10.

The unsatisfactory part of that well-known satisfactory clearing is still having the mysterious effect on the cotton market. Every day prices are falling without any support from New York. To-day the market opened at Rs. 191 for Broach J-A and Rs. 220-3 for Broach A-M delivery. There was no demand and prices sagged on continued selling pressure and closed at about the lowest level at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A 185-3.
Broach A-M 217-4.
Oomra July 152-8.
Oomra D-J 176.
Bengal July 139.
Bengal D-J 154.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

July 109.90 plus 2.80.
October 113.50 plus. 3.10.
January 112.70 plus. 3.80.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 10.

Khandeish	176	Bales.
Central India	307	"
Barsi-Nugger	65	"
Berar	262	"
Central Provinces	121	"
Compta-Dharwar	518	"
Westerns-Northerns	483	"
Egyptians	32	"
East Africans	4,081	"
Cotton	6,045	"
Wheat	3,453	cwts.
Linseed	7,616	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	286	"
Gingellyseeds	48	"
Poppyseeds	9	"
Groundnuts	2,894	"
Castorseeds	1,266	"
Rice	48,726	"
Myrabollams	1,452	"
Cottonseeds	813	"
Mowraseeds	72	"
Gram	1,084	"
Joowar	120	"
Coal	406	tons.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, July 10.

Filtered Coccanut Oil Ready Rs. 454 per ton.

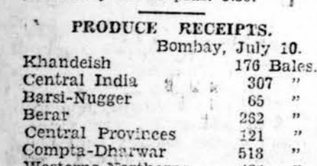
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 82 per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	6	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	6	3
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	7	3
Silver Ready	46	1	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	46	1	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	45	10	0



AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 10.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 9-7-30	8610000	9304000
Receipts Yesterday 9-7-30	2000	8000
Exports to date 9-7-30	6715000	8041000
Stock at Ports 7-7-30	1623000	731000
Stock Interior Towns 7-7-30	643000	277000
Stock Liverpool 4-7-30	837000	896000
Visible Supply 7-7-30	3246000	2164000
Quantity in Sight 7-7-30	14859000	15555000
Quantity out of Sight 7-7-30	13367000	15647000

SETTLEMENT RATES.

Bombay, July 10.

Broach J.A. 188.
Broach A.M. 220.
Oomra July 156.
Oomra D.J. 150.
Bengal July 142.
Bengal D.J. 158.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay July 10.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This Year.
Khandesh	176	294,069
Central India	307	403,416
Barsi and Nagar	65	260,609
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	91,153
Berar	262	725,828
Central Provinces	121	405,576
Total Oomras	931	2,180,651
Dholera	....	197,794
N. W. Province	....	132,714
Rajputana	....	57,263
Sind-Punjab	....	151,382
Broach	....	283,778
Coompta and Dharwar	513	142,666
Westerns-Northerns	483	62,793
Cocoanada	....	102
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	35,868
Persian	....	700
American	....	13,162
Egyptian and African	4,113	113,543
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	821
Total	6,045	3,380,242

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 10.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st. Sept. to 3rd July. This Year.
Europe	1,183	315,294
Japan and China	600	1,377,284
Coast Ports	75	22,151
Up-country by Rail	....	105,592
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	43,373
Total	1,863	2,363,694

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 9.

	S.Pers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot	5-15|16

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Fears Of Crop Scares Sustaining Prices.

WEEKLY WEATHER VERY FAVOURABLE.

Bombay, July 10.

Yesterday's fluctuations in the values of American Cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange prove that the prices are sustained by short covering on fears of crop scares; which are common at this time of the season. These fears at the moment have no support as the official weekly weather report given below is very satisfactory.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT VERY FAVOURABLE.

The official weather report, issued on Wednesday, states that in Texas there has been appreciable rain, with progress generally very good. The growth of cotton has been good in general in Oklahoma. Progress has varied in the South-west sections and central parts, while rain is still needed. The advance of the crop in Louisiana has been fair to good. The conditions of the weather along the Atlantic Coast has been regarded as favourable for the crop.

It may be noted with interest that latest report issued by the Fossick Bureau estimates weather condition 73.2 per cent indicating a crop of 14,450,000 Bales. In this estimate usual deterioration together with normal boll-weevil is included, hence there is no reason for any anxiety. The daily and weekly weather reports do not show any important deterioration and the crop is making satisfactory progress. This view is shared by the speculation element and yesterday prices declined 10 points immediately of the opening. At the present level of prices some shorts are covering with a view to replace if case if prices advance on any adverse crop factor. There is marked absence of buying but short covering is sustaining prices. To some extent these coverings are also weakening the technical situation and it remains to be seen in the face of steadily improving crop prospects how long this short covering is absorbing speculative sales. The market continues narrow with a limited turnover. Prices fluctuated within a range of 12 points and closed at a not decline of 1 to 4 points' spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 13.20c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 points' spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.40c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

American Cotton futures opened at a rise of 766 points in Liverpool market on parity with overnight improvement in New York futures. There was not much doing and seattered selling in a narrow market resulted in a partial loss from the opening level. Spot sales were better at 4000 Bales. Futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points and middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points to 7.49d. per lb.

EMPIRE COTTON.

This section was rather quiet and prices closed at a rise of 2 points with October 6.75 and January 6.75d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was good demand for sakels and prices show a rise of 9 to 5 points spot Sakellaridis advanced 10 points to 12.15d. per lb. There is no demand for Uppers and prices fluctuated within anarrow range and forward delivery months closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot Uppers closed unchanged at 9.60d. per lb.

STRADDLE DIFERENCES.

Liverpool—New York — Old October contract Difference 71 points and New Contract 97 points.

Bombay—Liverpool Broach J|A. (192) with Liverpool July Difference Rs. 118|-.

Broach A|M. (222) with Liverpool May 7.03 Difference Rs. 85|-

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.08 lowest 12.95.

N. Y. December 13.22 (1-25 p.m.) lowest. 13-10 (10-07 A.M.

Reuter:—Market early declined on speculators selling, but rallied later on absence of rain in drought sections and covering by shorts.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 9.

October	13.03—.02
December	13.16—.04
January	13.21
Middling Spot	13.20+.05

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.

—:o:—

New York, July 9.

October	12.73—.01
December	12.92—.03
January	12.96—.04
March	13.17—.03
May	13.35—.03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 9.

July	12.56—.01
October	12.81+.01
Middling Spot	12.40

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NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 9.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	14,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.10
Scinde, Fine	4.35
Scinde, Superfine	4.60
Bengal Good	3.85
Bengal Fully Good	4.10
Bengal Fine	4.35
Oomra Good	3.95
Oomra Fully Good	4.25
Oomra Fine	4.55
Broach Fully Good	5.05
Broach Fine	5.30
Broach Superfine	5.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

July	11.00+.09
November	11.25+.06
December	11.31+.06
January	11.35+.06
March	11.48+.06
May	11.57+.05
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	12.15+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9.

	Opening	Closing
July	7.14	7.11+.03
August	... ...	6.97+.01
September	... ...	6.91+.02
October	6.90	6.36+.03
November		6.35+0.4
December	... ...	6.87+.04
January	6.92	6.89+.04
February		6.92+.04
March	7.00	6.97+.04
April		7.00+.04
May	7.06	7.03+.03
June		7.05+.03
Middling Spot		7.59+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, July 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	59

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

July	Unquoted
October	13.01
October (New Contract)	12.75

New York 11-45 a.m.—

July	13.03
October	13.04
October (New Contract)	12.78

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 9.

July closed at 7|0s. 1|8d. up 1-3|8d.

Oct. close at 7|2s. 3|4d. up 1-3|4d.

Dec. close at 7|4s. 1|2d. up 2-1|2d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

July per bushel doll. 90 up 1.

Sept per bushel doll. 92-7|8 up 3|4.

Dec. per bushel doll. 93-3|4 up 7|8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:—Market was closed.

Wheat Cable:—

"Tone steadier. Feel prices discount position. Continental demand fair."

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 9.

Silver—market is quiet.

Spot	15-13|16
Forward	15-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4.5.0-3|4

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1930.

Deficit Of £14,038,000 In Australian Budget.

NEW TAXATION ANNOUNCED.

Increase In Tariff Rates: No Preference to Britain.

SCULLIN ON DANGERS OF EXTERNALA BORROWING.

LONDON, July 9.

Canberra.—Mr. Scullin in his budget statement disclosed shortage in revenue of 14,038,000 sterling in current financial year and announced new taxation of 12,550,000 sterling including primage duty of two and half per cent on all imports and increases in customs duties, namely, three pence per gallon on petrol, six pence per pound on tobacco, A shilling per pound on cigarettes, half a soverign per pound on cigars, a penny a foot on films and pound sterling per ton on newsprint and excise increases of two pence per gallon on beer, three pence per gallon on petrol and three pence a pound on cigarettes.

Sales would be taxed except of certain Australian primary products, foodstuffs, etcetera, postage charge on letters would be increased to two pence and income tax increased by 10 to 15 per cent.

DANGERS OF BORROWING ABROAD.

Dealing with financial depression due to collapse of commodity values and cessation of loan receipts from overseas, Mr. Scullin said that temporary accommodation had been arranged to meet overseas commitments, but permanent solution of the position in London must be found by securing £30,000,000 overseas soon by a long-dated loan or otherwise. He hoped that negotiations with London Financial sources in that connection would prove successful. He said that time was long overdue when borrowing abroad should be reduced to minimum and domestic market relied upon to provide the bulk of monies for development.—Reuter.

BRITISH TENDERS REJECTED.

—:o:—

Calcutta Corporation's Lead.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Following the Congress policy, the Corporation at a meeting held on Wednesday declined to accept tenders for British mantles and resolved to place an order for 700 gross mantles of German make.—Free Press.

Reported Resignation Of Jail Warder.

—:o:—

RAJBARI, July 10.

Warder Sewprasad Singh attached to the local Jail has resigned as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government.—Free Press.

VICEROY CAN DO NOTHING.

—:o:—

India's Foes Are Mighty.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION.

SIMLA, July 10.

One important question was answered to-day at question time when Rai Bahadur Sukhraj Roy, member of the Council of State was told by Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, that from 6th April to 15th June, the number of persons convicted in connection with civil disobedience movement was approximately 4377.—

EFFECT OF BOYCOTT.

The same member was informed by Mr. Woodhead, Commerce Secretary, that the Government were not in a position to estimate the effect of the boycott of foreign cloth in India on British cotton piece-goods trade. Up to the end of May for which period statistics were available the decrease in the import of cotton piece-goods from England from April, 1930, as compared with the last year was twenty-three and a half per cent.

"The Government have no information of the number of mills closed in Manchester and Lancashire for want of work. The value of total imports by sea of merchandise other than cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom during the period 1st April to May 31 shows a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of last year, but the Government are unable to say to what extent this falling off is attributable to the present boycott movement."

MAHATMA NOT TO BE INVITED.

Mr. Emerson informed Mr. Sukhraj Roy, "it is clear that Mr. Gandhi could not be invited to the Round Table Conference while the unconstitutional movement of which he was one of the chief authors is in progress." He emphasised that invitations to the Conference would be extended to those sections of thought who desired and had title to be heard. It was intended that invitations should be issued after consultation wherever possible with the interests concerned.

SETHNA'S RESOLUTION.

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved his resolution urging on His Majesty's Government the necessity and desirability of meeting India's demand for the immediate establishment of full responsible Government both provincial and national and Dominion Status, subject only to such reservations as were considered essential to the transitory stage and to such provisions as might be required to safeguard legitimate interests.

He said this resolution was necessary even after the Viceroy's yesterday's speech for India's fate did not rest in the hands of Lord Irwin alone. It was true that Mr. Wedgwood Benn was also sympathetic to Indian aspirations. But here again the present Secretary of State alone could not do everything.

Yesterday's article by ex-Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead, in the "Daily Telegraph" asking the Viceroy not to express any opinion on the Simon Report and protesting against showing any imbecility in the form of a general amnesty was clear enough indication that India's fate did not rest in the hands of Lord Irwin or Mr. Wedgwood Benn alone.

His Majesty's Government had a great responsibility in the matter.

NO AMNESTY TO POLITICALS.

What M. P.s Think Of Irwin's Statement.

DON'T RAISE FALSE HOPES SAYS LLOYD.

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. F. Brockway asked if amnesty to poltical prisoners would accompany the statement.

Mr. Wardlaw Mine inquired whether the Government intended to make a statement regarding British representation before the adjournment.

Mr. Benn replied that neither question arose from questions and suggested the giving of notice.

When Mr. Howard Bury requested reply to his question asking for the composition of Round Table Conference Mr. Benn repeated as far as reply could be given it had been given in the Viceroy's statement.

Mr. Brockway on a point of order said the Viceroy had made a statement in India of profound importance to Indo-British relations and asked whether the House was not entitled to know its character before it was widely published outside—

BROCKWAY RULED OUT.

The Speaker ruled that it was not a point of order, but the matter was entirely within the discretion of the Government. Mr. Brockway pressed the point of privilege and said the statement made in India had already been published in the Press and questions on it had been put in the House, but the statement had not been reported to the House.

The Speaker replied that owing to difference in time it was almost impossible that such statement should not be made earlier in India.

Mr. William Brown proceeding put a question suggesting that the composition of conference might depend on decision regarding amnesty, but was ruled out of order.

The House then proceeded to other questions.

LORD IRWIN'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

WHAT LABOUR M.P.'S THINK.

LONDON, July 9.

An important Liberal amendment claimed the whole attention of members of the House of Commons to-day and temporarily prevented a mature consideration of Lord Irwin's announcement.

Prominent Conservatives and Liberals including Messrs. Baldwin and Lloyd George, approached on the subject, declined to make any comment on the announcement at present, but Labourites emphasised the necessity of doing utmost to get all sections of Indian opinion to attend the Round Table Conference even, if necessary, by postponing the convocation of the Conference for that purpose until spring. Others insist that, Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Nehru should be persuaded to attend and that the Viceroy's statement should be supplemented by general amnesty.—Reuter.

"NO CHANGE OF HEART."

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The "Advance" says:—"There is not the slightest indication of a change of heart, not one word of repentance of the crazy follies of his Government and no appreciation of the fundamentals of the Indian situation."—Free Press.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SERIES OF ARRESTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 9.

Arrests in Poona were few and far between, so far. But the Gandhi Day procession has perhaps started the series of arrests. Immediately on the second day of the procession the two Youth League Secretaries were arrested. Both of them are graduates of the University of Bombay and have been devoting themselves earnestly to national work at the various Satyagraha centres in Maharashtra. They have also carried on village propaganda. They were popular with students and when any movement was to be started they knew no rest. They have been given no class. If they are put in the C Class, surely, attempts must be made to transfer them to the B Class.

On Monday evening two more persons were arrested, Mr. Ganesh Shastri Joshi and Mr. K. T. Jadhav. Their cases have been adjourned to the 17th instant. The former is the Secretary of the City Congress Committee and is a silent national worker. The latter is a merchant and devotes his time to national work, particularly with respect to mass demonstrations. It is said that some more arrests also are in contemplation. Probably, these arrests are in connection with the Gandhi Day procession. Since these arrests, the atmosphere has become more than commonly surcharged.

HOSPITAL.

The lathi-charge by the police on the Bund Garden processionists has necessitated the establishment of a hospital here. And one small hospital with about fifty beds has been opened in the 'Shibir' i.e., the Tilak Mandir. The wounded are lying there. Appeal for funds for this new hospital has been made and help is coming in.

NEW ACTIVITIES.

The foreign-cloth picketing has been suspended as most of the male and female volunteers were wounded in the lathi-charge. But the Youth League is arranging a Boycott Week as in Bombay. Sardar Vallabhbhai is expected to visit Poona next week and perhaps the Boycott Week may be inaugurated by him. It is also contemplated to send batches of students on holidays to neighbouring villages for Swadeshi and other national propaganda.

MR. BAPAT'S PROPAGANDA.

The tireless village propaganda of Maharashtra, Mr S. V. Bapat, has returned to Poona after his East Khandesh tour. In this tour he visited fifteen important places and delivered lectures on "Swarajya—the goal and the means." His movements were very closely watched and it is said at Chopda and other places his arrest was imminent. At Bhusaval, he was prohibited from speaking in that district. His experience is that there is immense enthusiasm among the villagers. He found that the policy of repression was being pursued most relentlessly in the villages.

Professor R. P. Sabnis has been elected as the Principal of the Sir Parashuram Bhau College in the place of Principal N. M. Shah. Prof. Sabnis is reputed to be a very silent but firm administrator of the affairs entrusted to him.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal and Mr. V. A. Surve were, it is alleged, obstructed by the police while entering the Council Hall gate. It is said they have lodged a complaint with the President of the Council.

The Tilak anniversary comes off on the 11th. Arrangements for the distribution of food to the poor, as usual, are being made on a vast scale.

LIFE OF LEGISLATURES NOT TO BE EXTENDED

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's address to both Houses of the Indian Legislature to-day:—

In certain quarters a desire in favour of further extension for the Assembly has been expressed and notice has been given of a resolution to be moved to this effect. After giving the matter my careful consideration I came to the conclusion that it would not be right on general grounds to extend the present Assembly further and in consequence of this decision it appeared that most convenient course would be to dissolve the Council of State in time to allow of the elections of both Houses to be held concurrently in September. This procedure I propose to follow.

NEW ELECTIONS.

I realise that an election at that time will mean that those who have recently been successful in by-elections can take part only in one brief session and that it may for climatic reasons cause inconvenience both to candidates and electors. I greatly regret that this should be so, but the usual date of elections is impossible if it is not to clash with the approaching Conference in London and for those potential candidates who may in due course be invited to go to England. For this purpose September elections would, I think, be accepted as most convenient.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS.

The return of His Majesty's legation to Kabul marks the re-establishment of normal relations between His Majesty's Government and Afghanistan and the end of a period of difficulty and stress. The situation on our North-West Frontier which for some time was such to give cause for anxiety is now, I am glad to say, giving place rapidly to more satisfactory conditions. I wish warmly to commend the efforts both of leading residents of the province and of the official authorities to restore to the North-West Frontier Province the old relations of friendship and confidence between its people and Government.

On the North-Eastern borders of India difficulties arose between the Governments of Nepal and Tibet over a question of the nationality of an under-trial prisoner and led to incidents involving very serious tension between them. The possibility of hostilities between these two countries, both neighbours of India, was not one which India could regard with equanimity and with the consent of His Majesty's Government special efforts were made to avert any such calamity. A friendly mission was despatched to Lhassa and acting on advice thus tendered the Tibetan Government took the steps necessary to remove the cause of friction. All is now well between the two countries and both have expressed their gratitude for the friendly action taken by the Government of India.

OVERSEAS INDIANS.

As Hon. members are aware two important questions relating to Indians overseas have been engaging the attention of my Government for some time past. One of these arose out of the recommendations made by the Hilton Young Commission and by Sir Samuel Wilson regarding closer union in East Africa. The other concerned the basis of franchise under the new constitution in Ceylon. His Majesty's Government have recently announced their conclusions about both. I need not recapitulate them in detail as they have received full and wide publicity in India. But I wish to make a few observations on the points of outstanding interest to India that emerge from these announcements. As regards East Africa the proposals of His Majesty's Government are to be referred to a joint Select Committee of Parliament.

When this Committee is set up the Government of India will intimate their desire to place it in possession of their views on those proposals that concern the Indian communities in these territories. The conclusions of His Majesty's Government that the official majority should be retained in the Legislative Council of Kenya and that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained are in accordance with the views consistently urged by the Government of India.

WHITE PAPER POLICY.

Fears have been expressed in certain quarters that the scheme of closer union formulated in the White Paper may ultimately prove detrimental to Indian interests. I would, however, draw the attention of Hon. members to the various safeguards provided in the scheme to protect racial minorities. They may rest assured that should it later be found necessary the Government of India will make the requisite representations on the suubject. The decisions of His Majesty's Government regarding the franchise in Ceylon recognise the claim of the Government of India to watch over the interests of Indian emigrants in the Colony.

Explicit renunciation of their protection by an Indian applying for a certificate of permanent settlement will not be required. There is no intention of repealing or amending to the detriment of Indians any of the laws of Ceylon affecting their position or privileges which they will continue to enjoy. As regards the future the Governor will not be empowered to assent to any bill diminishing or abrogating these privileges unless he has previously obtained the instructions of the Secretary of State or the measure contains a suspending clause. Fears have been expressed that the effect of these concessions will be neutralised by inclusion in the Order-in-Council of the provision that no holder of a permanent certificate while registered as a voter will be entitled to claim any rights, privileges or exemptions that are not common to all British subjects resident in the Island.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

This provision in no way affects the assurance of His Majesty's Government that there is no intention of curtailing the special privileges that are now enjoyed by Indians. There is no reason to think that by friendly negotiation between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon the retention of existing privileges and the extension of all Indians of concessions that the Government of India may be able to secure hereafter for Indians who do not enjoy the franchise by virtue of possessing certificates of permanent settlement will not be achieved.

Before leaving the subject of Indians overseas I shuld also like to draw the attention of Hon. members to the fact that Ministers of the Union of South Africa have decided to postpone till the next session the bill to regulate the tenure of fixed property by Asiatics in the Transvaal which was introduced in the Union Parliament in May this year. This delay, which we warmly welcome, permits the hope that the provisions to this measure which, as you are aware, has caused considerable alarm among Indians in the Transvaal, may ultimately be adjusted to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Indian community.

Mrs. Lukmani, wife of Dr. Lukmani and daughter of the late Jusice Budruddin Tyebji was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing at Chembur. She is 65 years of age.

MAKE REPARATIONS FOR PAST EXCESSES.

—:o:—

Sir Chimanlal's Advice To Government.

BOMBAY, July 10.

In a statement to the Press on the Viceroy's pronouncement in the Assembly on Wednesday Sir C. Setalvad says: "The Viceroy's pronouncement pleads for better understanding and trust between England and India and its tone of deep sincerity should appeal to all people and make them think. The pronouncement goes to the furthest limit to which under the circumstances in which His Majesty's Government finds itself in Parliament, it can go, although it does not definitely say that the Conference will evolve a constitution of responsible Government for India with agreed safeguards for the transition period regarding certain matters as demanded from many quarters.

AGREED SOLUTION.

"It makes it clear that the Simon Report will be only one of the materials before the Conference and that the Conference is not to be a meeting for discussion and debate but a joint Assembly for representatives of both countries and that it would be possible for it to reach solutions that both countries and all parties can honourably accept. It is further undertaken that any agreed solution that may be arrived at by the Conference will be submitted by His Majesty's Government to Parliament.

I think it should be possible for patriotic and self-respecting Indians to take part in the Conference and seek a peaceful solution of the Indian problem. They will agree only to proposals which secure to India full internal freedom with such transitional safeguards on matters like the Army, Foreign Relations and Indian States as may be agreed upon.

MAKE REPARATIONS.

"The Viceroy has entered upon an elaborate defence of the measures that have been taken for combating the movement of civil disobedience and extends personal sympathy to innocent people who have been injured. I trust His Excellency will translate his sympathy into more effective actions and ensure that the officers charged with the duty of executing the various measures will act with greater humanity, restraint and discretion. Law and Order have to be maintained but it is not necessary for that purpose to injure hundreds of persons by lathi charges, to put in prison hundreds of persons for wearing the Gandhi cap or to sentence non-violent and disciplined Congress pickets to months of rigorous imprisonment and give six months' rigorous imprisonment to an old woman of respectable family. It is excesses like these that are producing the Congress mentality among an ever increasing number of people at present."—A. P.

DO NOT RAISE FALSE HOPES.

—:o:—

Lord Lloyd's Advice To Lord Irwin.

LONDON, July 10.

In an address at the Central Asian Society Dinner, Lord Lloyd feared lest the Viceroy's pronouncement should detract from the importance of the Simon Commission report and raise hopes that its carefully studied recommendations would be set aside in favour of proposals which, whatever their sentimental appeal could not be of practical value.

He opined that the terms of reference of the Round Table Conference should be clearly defined to lie within the limits of the policy laid down in 1917.—Reuter.

LABOUR COMMISSION AT WORK.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 9.

The Indian Labour Commission met to-day at India House and heard evidence regarding operation of Works Committees in Britain. Evidence tended to show that the system had worked very efficiently and created trust between the employer and the employed.

Captain Green, Secretary, Flour Milling Employers Association expressed opinion, in response to Mr. Kabruddin Ahmed's question whether the system would be suutable to India, the fact that it had enabled industry in Britain to weather difficulty for ten years suggested it could be adapted all over the world.—Reuter.

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